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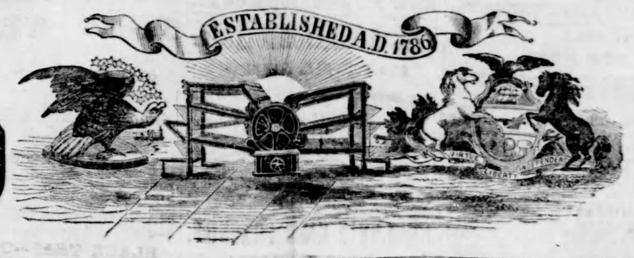

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

Judge Sharswood on Legal Tenders—Extract from his Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott:

'On the whole, then, I am of the opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 26th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it necessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."

—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of February*, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the Judge and his opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the Judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

THE National Labor Congress, a body of no small importance, representing the laboring classes of nearly all the important towns and cities in the States, is still in session at Chicago. The meetings thus far have been characterized by order, harmony and decorum, all of which goes to show that the delegates have their hearts in the work they are transacting, and are earnest in their efforts to elevate the working classes and to advance the interests of labor in the country. The resolution to cut loose from political parties and establish a National labor party, will be debated this afternoon, and if the good sense which has prevailed in the other deliberations of the body prevails, it will be lost. As a political power, independent of any national policy or principle, resting on the interest of labor alone, and held together by trades unions, and societies, the proposed party will hardly be successful, even in isolated local instances, where the labor element may preponderate. At all events, the Congress assembled should gravely consider the question before precipitating the workingmen into a third political party which bears a fair chance of ever remaining in the minority.

THE transfer of General SHERIDAN from New Orleans to the plains may be sensibly felt as an insult to the loyal masses, but it will doubtless prove a providential thing for the pioneers of the far west. The Indians who have been dealing in all sorts of wickedness, murdering and scalping defenseless men, women and children, pillaging and destroying all the property which fell within their reach, and seriously obstructing the completion of the great railway lines, will soon learn that "Cavalry" SHERIDAN is not to be trifled with; that he will give measure for measure and subject them to law and order at all hazzards. Under him a new order of things must succeed in that Department. At New Orleans as a statesman and administrator of the laws among rebels, or on the plains as a soldier, engaged in the protection of those who are now suffering from Indian depredations, PHIL SHERIDAN will be equally at home. Such men are useful anywhere.

THE patriotic members of an ex-school board of New Orleans, who were removed by General Sheridan for their trifling offense of discharging teachers who were so indiscreet as to allow their schools to sing patriotic songs, or display miniature flags of the Union, have resolved to apply to a District Court for a writ of injunction to restain the district commander from proceeding to eject them office. Theirs is one of the hardships to which the innocent and down-trodden citizens of that neighborhood have been subjected by Sheridan, and it remains to be seen whether they will receive proper redress for their injuries by re-instatement. We hope not.

MR. DENMAN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, from Omaha, telegraphs to Washington that he has hopes of a settlement of the Indian difficulties, having made offerings to the hostile tribes, which were well received by the dusky warriors. The peace will hardly prove worth securing, as it will not be lasting. The untutored foe have a lofty opinion of their power and cannot comprehend that of the Government with which they have been trifling, nor will they till brought into subjection by formidable numbers and learned that they are responsible for their atrocities.

THE Anti-Gambling Association of New York, under the Presidency of Horace Greeley, has been playing havoc among the black-legs, and has threatened to spoil many nice little games which have so long been played with impunity in the virtuous metropolis. The fraternity have held a meeting to devise means whereby to counteract the efforts for their suppression, and have raised a common fund whereby to defend unfortunate gamesters who may get into legal difficulty through the operation of the noble society.

GEN. ROSSEAU succeeded in making himself particularly obnoxious to the loyal citizens of New Orleans, by his conduct during his recent stay in that city. He took occasion to deprecate General Sheridan, and in rebel circles encouraged dissatisfaction with the process of reconstruction, urging that stubbornness on their part would defeat the ends of Congress. The country is not exactly in the humor to tolerate the spirit of insubordination which the madness of Rosseau would have rule in the South.

THE Republicans of Franklin county have placed in nomination the following ticket: Assembly—Joseph W. Frank, Col. Theodore M'Gowan. Associate Judge, W. W. Paxton. Treasurer—S. F. Greenawalt. Commissioner—A. H. Etter. Director of the Poor—John E. M'Clay. Jury Commissioner—Addison Imbrie. Auditor—N. W. Witherow.

NO VERY pleasant position is that occupied by General Grant in the Cabinet. He is there by an order of the President and is expected to be obedient to every order, having no other alternative than to carry out the will of the Chief Executive. He may remonstrate against measures, but that is the end of his privilege; he can suggest, but must obey.

REGISTRATION has been completed in Louisiana, under the management of General Sheridan, and Texas was next to be reconstructed had that Commander not been removed. He believes that by the first of next January the State of Louisiana will be ready to present its Constitution to Congress.

ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF is in New Orleans.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Italian Admiral Persano is reported insane.

—Saratoga will have sixty thousand visitors this season.

—Several vessels, with sickness on board, are in quarantine at New York.

—Modesty is like a sober flower, says the London *Fun*; it takes no more than its due.

—A dancer in St. Petersburg was presented with a bouquet that filled an entire carriage.

—A lady appeared at a Long Branch fancy ball as Amiability. Her husband failed to recognize her.

—Punch knows a gentleman so guarded in his remarks, lest he should wound anybody's feelings, that he will not even use a personal pronoun.

—A servant girl, living in a family near Liverpool, has unexpectedly come into a fortune of $1,000,000 by the death of a relative in one of the colonies.

—The Boston *Transcript* tells as a fact, a story of a maid servant who cut off a large portion of the mane of her master's valuable horse to make herself a *chignon*.

—Lewis Downing, lately elected chief of the Cherokees, served during our war as Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment of loyal Indians, and is an intelligent, educated, liberal minded man.

—Mexico is a bad place for women. The wife of Mendez is insane; the wife of Mejia is mad; the wife of Miramon is stricken beyond hope of recovery, and the Princess Salm-Salm is in jail.

—There are two ways of inviting the cholera at your doors. One is by being overcareless—the other by being overcareful. One is to be dirty—the other to be frightened. Be neither if you would be safe.

—The Austrian journals think they have too many holidays there, and are insisting on the necessity of reducing the number of religious holidays. One of them states that, during the month of June last, the population of Pusterthal, in the Tyrol, had fifteen days' cessation from work.

—The year 1880 is set as the period when one will be able to ride in a "Silver palace" from New York to San Francisco, without changing cars. It is more probable that by that time one will fly there on a through canvass-back duck of mammoth proportions, to go through in a puff by pneumatic dispatch.

—An island that has long been stationary in the middle of Goose Pond, at Tyringham, Mass., has recently floated to the upper end of the pond, about half a mile from its original location. It is an accumulation of about one quarter acre, and has trees twenty feet high and a heavy growth of smaller bushes on it.

—The opinion is gaining strength in Europe that the insanity of the Empress Carlotta was administered to her in Mexico. We are glad to say that there is thus far no good reason apparent for believing so dreadful a thing, and it is certainly every disposition in Europe to manufacture opinion hostile to the Mexican Republicans.

—Dr. Cheever's church in Union Square, New York, presents a strange interior at present, being an artist's studio, a carpenter shop, and a semi-theatre in embryo. A company of gentlemen have leased the edifice until march, 1868, and are preparing it for the exhibition of a series of paintings illustrative of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

—A negro girl, about eighteen years old, named Arabella Dormitz, and residing near Camp Schofield, in Virginia, was arrested, charged with throwing her new born babe into a pen of hogs, by whom it was devoured. The girl confessed the brutal deed, and says that she made way with her infant because she did not care to undergo the trouble and bear the expense of raising it.

—Persons having correspondence with California should mark on their letters or newspapers the words "*via* Panama," and continue to do so until the Indian hostilities over the Plains are suppressed. According to the regulations of the Post Office Department, all letters not marked "*via* Panama" are sent by the overland route, and the Indian outrages render their safe transmission doubtful.

—A new anæsthetic has come into fashion of late. It is quadrichloride of carbon, which possesses an agreeable smell of quinces, and can produce insensibility in less than a minute. This insensibility may be maintained with or without loss of consciousness; its effects cease speedily when desired, and are not followed by vomiting. It has also been successfully used tor obstinate headache.

—New York city is filled with ex-rebel generals and surgeons who are practising law and physic, or engaged in mercantile pursuits. The New York *World* is now excitedly editing by men who were during the war in the rebel military, naval and civil service. Beauregard and Magruder had the impudence to visit the New York stock exchange last week, were hissed while there, and left in a hurry.

—When "Peter Parley" (Mr. Goodrich) told Mr. Greely in Paris that he was coming home and going to write his autobiography, and asked Mr. Greely what he thought of it, the latter, with his sarcastic squeal, replied, "Why I should ask no think of my running down the Champs Elysee half dressed as of doing such a thing myself." Horace has forgotten this, or changed his mind, for he is now writing his life in the "*Ledger*."

—A correspondent of the Boston *Watchman* says: "The day that I arrived in Liverpool I was saluted while taking a stroll through the city, by a newsboy who shouted out to me, 'Paper, sir; latest news from America, sir; suicide of Andy Johnson, sir.' Had it not been that I could not conscientiously reward dishonesty, I should have paid him to give the youngster something for making so good a guess at my politics."

—An exchange says: "A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed, intentionally or by accident, may be rendered instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. This oil will neutralize every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians or chemists are acquainted."

—An international Congress of societies, which has for its object the protection of animals, is now being held in Paris. The Earl of Harrowby is the President. A still more interesting meeting is to be held during the coming month—the International Co-operative Congress. It is appointed for the 16th, 15th and 18th. The foreign members who take part in this gathering will be enabled to deliver addresses in their own language.

—A silly story has lately been going the rounds of the press that General Sickles, lately entered a Chestnut street car, with a cigar in his mouth. The conductor reminded him that it was against the rules to smoke in the cars. "Ah," replied General Sickles, "then you may consider the rules suspended for half an hour." The Charleston *News* pronounces the statement false, and says that General Sickles has never ridden in a car since he has been in the city.

—The German students have always been remarkable for their fondness for settling all personal difficulties by duels. Lately the practice has become almost a mania at some of the universities, particularly at Bonn and Berlin. At Bonn, especially, the number of recent duels which have been attended with fatal results has been so great that the university authorities, who have hitherto winked at the practice, are about to take steps for putting it down altogether. The students, too, are beginning to see the folly of duelling, and an anti-dueling feeling is fast spreading among the young men of Bonn and Berlin.

—The Springfield *Republican* says that the spies of the Good Templars, on whose testimony the liquor dealers were convicted at Seymour, Conn., last week, have got themselves into trouble. One of the witnesses testified that he knew beforehand of their presence, and mixed a bottle of compounds in which there was not a drop of ardent spirits, but vitriol or something else to make it "burn." The spies drank this stuff and paid for it, and then swore positively that it was whisky. They were cross-questioned sharply as to their knowledge of the kind of liquor they drank, but unwaveringly maintained it was whisky. The dealer has proof that it was not whisky, and has arrested them on a charge of perjury.

—Admiral Farragut found himself in Paris in the midst of a host of European relations of whose existence he was not aware. Soon after his arrival he received a visit of Don Luis Farragut, an exiled Spanish Hildago, of great learning, who informed him that the French and Spanish branches of the house of Farragut were glad to welcome him to Europe, and brought an invitation to breakfast at Versailles with a cousin, the wife of General Comte de Noir (the commander at that place), whose maiden name was Farragut. The Admiral, Mrs. Farragut, Mr. Loyall Farragut and their party were hospitably received by these new found relations, who were charmed to acknowledge a hero in their American cousin. Luis presented Mrs. Farragut, as a parting gift, with a bronze paper-folder, the handle of which is a statuette of Francis the First as he was clad at the battle of Pavia.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

General Sheridan's Removal—How he Received the News—Louisiana "Reconstructed"—Rebel Effluent in Texas—Charges Against Generals Rosseau and Steedman for Impeding Reconstruction—General Grant and Sheridan and Stanton's Removal.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 22.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Some friends of General Sheridan, who have arrived here this evening direct from New Orleans, state that the General received an unofficial dispatch late on Saturday evening from Washington, informing him that the order for his removal would be issued on Tuesday. He received the news very coolly, remarking to his friends present that he felt satisfied that he had simply done his duty as an officer of the United States Government, and was sorry that his superiors should not fault with him.

His order apportioning the State of Louisiana into election districts, and appointing a day for an election for delegates to the contemplated State Convention, was to be issued Saturday at noon, and when he had completed it and given it for publication, he remarked, "That is the end of the New Year this State would undoubtedly be ready to present her new Constitution to Congress for approval, and then his task so far as Louisiana was concerned would be completed."

So particular was he about having the election districts correctly apportioned, so that each portion of the state should be fairly represented, that he had several members of his staff making a tour through the whole State, visiting every county, consulting with persons, and using every means to have the thing go right. When the order had been issued, he said that he had finished his task with Louisiana, and would immediately turn his attention to Texas. He had contemplated an immediate tour of inspection into the latter State for the purpose of putting himself in exactly how matters stood. His latest advices from the General commanding in that State were that a better feeling now existed than heretofore, and that the Governor, Throckmorton and other rebel officials had cowed and subdued the rebel element.

The General kept the news of his removal quiet, and it was known to but few until published in the newspapers. It is thought he will make no move for the present, but retires—that of General Harry Hays—from the position of Sheriff. Hays was a rebel soldier, but has been tolerated by the most satisfactory until lately, and then, it is alleged, he joined with Rosseau and Steedman in denouncing Sheridan, and urging prominent citizens of the State to "stand back and not support the reconstruction act.

The Unionists of New Orleans feel very bitter at Rosseau's conduct while he was in that city. They say he was hob-nobbed and feasted by the rebel element, that he declared that Rosseau brought news from headquarters (meaning Washington) which assured them that the fourth military district reconstruction would be abandoned if they held out stubbornly, and that Sheridan would be hung in effigy in the streets in the place who would use Johnson's interpretation of the law.

A number of prominent Union men of the city are preparing charges against Steedman and Rosseau for hindering reconstruction, which they intend presenting jointly to General Grant and Congress at its next session. It was asserted that if Rosseau had remained many days longer in New Orleans he would have been arrested under arrest and tried under the provisions of the reconstruction law, which make it a felony to interfere with or damnify the freedmen in their rights.

The *Times'* special says: Gen. Grant, when apprised of the President's intention to remove Stanton, sent him a letter of protest against the act, questioning his legal right to take the step. Also, that in his opinion the greatest republican public policy demanded that the removal be not made. To this the President made no reply. Gen. Grant's remonstrance against the removal of General Sheridan was also made emphatic. He urged the President for financial, patriotic and all other considerations not to remove him. To this the President replied at length, and argued the case in his usual style, and closed with a reiteration of his determination in a letter to General Grant, dated August 31.

General Sheridan says the State of Louisiana is registered according to the act of Congress, the poll books nearly made out, and the Election Commissioners appointed. The number registered is a little over one hundred thousand. The State will undoubtedly come in as a State. The work of distributing this registration he met with no opposition from the masses; on the contrary, encouragement and assistance; but from the public press, office holders and office seekers, (disfranchised,) he met with bitterness and opposition. The greatest embarrassment he met with arose from constant rumors of his removal, as it broke down the confidence of the people in his acts, but the rebels failed upon the question to Texas. He had contemplated an immediate tour of inspection into the latter State for the purpose of putting himself in exactly how matters stood. His latest advices from the General commanding in that State were that a better feeling now existed than heretofore, and that the Governor, Throckmorton and other rebel officials had cowed and subdued the rebel element.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1867.

FEDERAL COURTS AND THE MILITARY.

It is already known that instructions were some days ago sent General Sickles, in effect that the process of the Federal Courts must not be interfered with by military authority. Recent dispatches from the South state that, notwithstanding these instructions, Order No. 19 is still in force. These facts, accepted as true, create the impression that the General is guilty of contumacy or disregard of orders from the War Department; but it is positively known here that the instructions, at his request, are temporarily suspended, as to the exercise of views upon the subject may be made known to the authorities at Washington before further action.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—PEACE OFFERINGS WELL RECEIVED.

The following telegram was received this morning from Omaha. Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Two Indian runners yesterday from the North Platte with peace offerings to the hostile Indian camps south of the Platte. On the same day "Spotted Tail," with nine hundred and fifty friendly Sioux, by consent of the commander, started for a Buffalo hunt, well pleased, promising to meet the Commission at North Platte.

[Signed,] H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

ADDRESS TO THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

A Committee from the Radical German American citizens of the United States today presented to Senor Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, an address expressive of approbation of his course during the recent struggles in Mexico, and congratulating him upon his success.

DEAD LETTER LAWS REPEALED.

The City Councils of Washington have passed a bill to repeal the several acts concerning free negroes and mulattoes, which, however, have been a dead letter since the emancipation of slaves in the District.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC IN NEW ORLEANS.

General Sheridan telegraphs to headquarters that the yellow fever is not a malignant epidemic form in New Orleans. Several of his officers are ill with it, and he desires authority to employ additional nurses.

SURGEONS MUSTERED OUT.

The recent order mustering out a number of volunteer surgeons, most of whom have been engaged in the Freedmen's Bureau, has, with one exception, mustered them all out of the service. It is probable the few vacancies existing in the regular corps will soon be filled.

PATENTS ISSUED.

The Commissioner of Patents issued three hundred and nineteen patents for the week ending August 20, the largest number ever issued in one week.

RETURN OF ADMIRAL GOLDSBORO.

The frigate Colorado, Admiral Goldsboro, arrived at Halifax last evening *en route* for New York.

FROM HAYTI.

Plotting Against Solnave's Administration—Encounters with Brigands.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 22.—Advices from Hayti to the 3d inst. state that the partisans of the late administration were busy plotting against Solnave's government, and several arrests of influential parties had been made at Port Au Prince and St. Marie. The government had taken energetic measures to insure tranquility. The brigands in the northeastern districts were giving considerable trouble. Several encounters had taken place between them and the government troops, in which the former were badly beaten. About one hundred and fifty of them were driven out of Fort Beasson, and had taken refuge in the Dominican territory.

Meeting of New York Gamblers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 22.—The leading gamblers of the city held a private meeting yesterday, for the purpose of taking measures to protect themselves against the encroachments of the Anti-Gambling Society. It was finally agreed, after some preliminary discussion, to tax each establishment one hundred dollars to raise a fund for the employment of lawyers, and for other purposes.

Border States Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 22.—A call is published for a Convention to assemble, on the 4th of September, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Border States Convention, which meets at Baltimore on the 18th, to demand Congress to guarantee the citizens of all States equal rights, and a Republican form of Government.

Registration—Heavy Rains.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, August 22.—One hundred and twenty-five white and one hundred and sixty-eight colored were registered to-day. The heavy rains continue.

Prominent Man Dead.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 22.—Honorable Erastus D. Beach, a prominent citizen, and for several years the democratic candidate for Governor, died to-day.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—River rising, with three feet one inch in canal.

MEMPHIS, August 22.—River falling.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ITALY.

FRANCE-AUSTRIA DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, August 22.—The *Journal* in this city, generally acknowledged to be the organ of Prime Minister Beust, asserts to-day that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and France.

FRANCE.

THE CONCLAVE OF REFORMS.

PARIS, August 22.—It is said that one of the results of the Conference held at Salzburg between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, is to insist that the South German States shall unite in the Confederation of which Austria is to be the head. It is stated that an agreement has been made between the two Emperors as to the policy to be hereafter pursued by Austria and France on the Eastern question.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 22—*Evening.*—Weekly returns from the Bank of England show that specie has increased £41,000.

LONDON, August 22—*Evening.*—Consols, 94 9-16. Five-Twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 44¼; Great Western, 31¼.

FRANKFORT, August 22—*Evening.*—United States Bonds, 72½.

LIVERPOOL, August 22—*Evening.*—Cotton closed heavy, with a decline, at 1sd for uplands and sd for Orleans. Sales of the day, 11d; sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Flour, 3s per bbl.; Corn, 33s 9d per quarter; Wheat, 12s 10d for No. 2 Northern and 13s 2d for California. Peas unchanged. Provisions—Lard firmer, at 52s. Cheese heavy, at 49s. Beef 130s. Pork quiet. Bacon firmer, at 50s. Tallow to Cumberland Cut middles. Produce—Petroleum, 8½d per gallon for spirits, and 1s1 for Refined.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Reports of Committees—Howe's Sewing Machine Patent—National Organization—Eight Hour Law.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 22.—Some additional Delegates to the Labor Congress appeared to-day and took their seats.

A communication was recieved from certain persons in Cincinnati opposed to the existing Labor Congress, which was laid on the tent. Referred to the Committee on Monopolies.

Also, a communication from a labor society in Westfield, New York, transmitting its declaration of principles, and requesting information as to proceedings thereof.

Several other communications were received, all of which were appropriately referred.

The Chairman of the Committee on National Labor Organization made a lengthy report in favor of cutting loose from all political parties, and proposing a new national labor party, with the object of securing, by proper legislation, the necessary labor reforms desired by the Congress of Nation. Two hundred copies were ordered to be printed, and the report made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

The Committee on Co-operation made a long report of generalities, the purport of which was that co-operation is a good thing.

Mr. Sylors offered the following as a substitute for the report:

Resolved, That we approve of the system of co-operation.

A long debate ensued and finally the whole matter was referred to a special Committee of seven.

The committee on that subject reported that a national co-operative would be beneficial to the success of the labor movement, and advised the establishment of such organization, and the system of co-operation in its publication. The report was adopted.

A long debate ensued upon the motion to send a delegation to Europe, to investigate their system of co-operation, with power to make arrangements by treaty or otherwise to promote the interests of workingmen in America and Europe, and effect a more perfect understanding between reform associations in both countries.

The afternoon session was taken up in debating the same subject, and the Congress finally resolved to send delegates across the water.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 22, 1867.

FUNERAL OF GOV. WRIGHT.

The funeral of Governor Wright took place to-day. A large number of persons were present, including many of the clergy. Bishop James delivered the address, and Rev. Dr. Durbin also spoke in eulogistic terms of the deceased.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Two burglars were caught last night in a house on Ninth street, occupied by Theo. F. Mason and owned by Gen. Mcilvveil.

ACCIDENT AT A PIER.

An accident occurred at pier 45, North River, this afternoon. As passengers were going aboard the steamer South America, for Rio Janeiro, the gang plank gave way, precipitating some thirty persons into the water. No lives lost. Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, captor of the rebel ram Albemarle was among the passengers.

NOT DEAD.

A. W. Clegg, reported dead in Galveston, of fever, is alive in this city.

FROM RICHMOND.

Gov. Wise on the Stump—Subscription to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, August 22.—Ex-Governor Wise spoke at Washington Academy to-day. He declared the test oath and oath of registration unconstitutional, and appealed to the white masses of the North against the effort to make the control of the South submit to the domination of the black freemen. Immigration must not be kept out of the South by black rule; appeals to national humanity, to population, the interest on bonds must be reduced to four and a half per cent. He urged the audience to renew their allegiance to their country, to preserve the purity of their race and blood, and labor unceasingly to live in peace and plenty.

Kanawha county has subscribed $250,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Joseph Hippie, a well known tobacco manufacturer, has been arrested charged with counterfeiting the revenue inspector's brands.

Railroad Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAVANNAH, August 22.—The express train from Macon, crowded with passengers, was thrown over an embankment between Stations 12 and 13, this morning, and the freight, express and smoking cars smashed up. The express messenger was the only person injured.

A Trotting Match.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, August 22.—The trotting race to-day, between Brown George and running mate against General Butler, was won by the team taking the first, third and fourth heats. The third heat was made in 2 22½.

A Baltimore Murderer Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—John McCarty, who murdered Ruth Langford in Baltimore on the fourth of July, was arrested here on his before last, and will be held until an officer arrives to take him in custody.

Michigan Constitutional Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, August 22.—At Lansing, this morning, the new Constitution was signed by sixty-six members. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Austrian War Steamer for Vera Cruz—Gen. Sheridan and the City Council—Yellow Fever.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The Austrian war steamer Elizabeth sailed for Vera Cruz with Admiral Tegethoff.

General Sheridan has not complied with the request of the City Council to remove certain persons said to be ineligible under the reconstruction act.

Special order No. 122 annuls certain contracts awarded by the late City Council, and declares the same null and void.

The number of deaths from yellow fever in the city from the 16th to this morning is thirty-seven.

Yellow fever of a very virulent type prevails at Corpus Christi.

Democratic Convention in Hamilton County, Ohio—A Squabble and Row.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 22.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Second Ohio District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of General Hays, met at Cumminsville, today.

The resolutions of the Ohio State Convention, and the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, were adopted as the platform. The delegates being about equally divided between General Ammon, late an officer in the army, and Mr. Ferguson, an anti-war civilian, got into a squibble and the Convention broke up in a row without nominating.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

Guilty as Indicted.

This was the verdict rendered yesterday in the United States Court in the case of William Johnston, indicted for selling counterfeit money. While the main facts were in a comparatively small compass, the case occupied six days. It was a very interesting case in some respects. Captain S. D. Franklin, a noted detective officer of Philadelphia, was the principal, in fact the only witness on which the Government relied for conviction, and he testified to facts perfectly reconcilable in themselves, and clearly indicating that the defendant belonged to a class of counterfeiters known as "wholesale dealers," admirably depicted by District Attorney Carnahan in his address to the jury. The most singular feature of the case was the attack upon the character of Captain Franklin, and in this the defense entirely consisted. It had been "arranged," and to be successful it was foreseen that caution must be observed. Five witnesses, Butts, Hutchinson, Hoey, Allshouse and Lacock, with one or two others, were here from Philadelphia, but were kept from view, at least from about the fourth session, until after the case had progressed for some time; nor was Captain Franklin apprised of their presence. He was subjected to a cross-examination, although singular as it may seem, before leaving home to appear at the trial, by the counsel for the defendants, he had been looking about Philadelphia for two or more of these same persons to whom he gave his name, as witnesses *against* Johnston. It was, therefore, a matter of surprise to him when he learned that they were present as witnesses for Johnston, evidently for the purpose of breaking down *any* testimony he (Franklin) might give in the case. These men, Butts, Lacock, Hoey, Allshouse, &c., had been in his employ as subordinates, selected by reason of their supposed knowledge of counterfeiting, and the facilities they had of communication with them, in order that he might be the more successful in discharging the duties assigned him as an "operative" of the secret service division of the Treasury Department. Franklin had been sitting and waiting for the conviction of Johnston, but on the contrary had been attending Court at an expense of at least three dollars per day, whilst his compensation, witness fee, was but one dollar and a half per diem. The inquiry, therefore, was suggested what inducement had the witnesses named to appear for Johnston? This was the subject of argument, and an answer may be found in the mouths of the jury. The effort was an attack upon the character of Franklin for truth and honesty, and the "material" sought to be demolished by the counsel of the worthies Butts, Hutchinson and Hoey. Lacock was not called; the defense may have thought he might "go back" on them. The Government officer had a subpœna served on him, hoping that he might unveil a conspiracy, but, in the vernacular of the "monkey shines," he "skipped out" and defied the summons. The question was fully presented: whether Captain Franklin was to be believed, his character for truth and honesty, and the "material" sought to demolish him consisted

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The political canvass, as was generally anticipated, is languid. That there are elements of profound interest involved, is palpable enough to all who are accustomed, from time to time, to make careful estimates of current events. At Washington the movements of the President and his advisers are calculated to awaken intense consideration, and to show how greatly Congress miscalculated the situation and its special duty in relation thereto. But these movements do not appeal with direct force to the multitudes. In the judgments of not a few, the approaching election is of comparatively little consequence. A President is not to be chosen. A Governor is not to be selected. Members of Congress are not to be designated. Only a Judge of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, and sundry county officers are to be picked out. In the absence of what seems to be an overshadowing issue, the common tendency is to apathy. And this tendency is the more palpable by reason of the peculiar strain resting on political concerns during the last six years. One extreme naturally follows another. A season of unusual excitement and responsibility induces a period of inactivity and repose.

In seven weeks the election in this State will be decided. However relatively unimportant it may be, when considered solely in respect to the offices to be filled, indirectly, that is, in its consequences upon the general drift of public affairs, it is of much gravity. The work of National Reconstruction is not yet completed. Nay, it is in that precise formative crisis in which an untoward event may produce serious and enduring mischief. Such an event would be the defeat of the Republicans in Pennsylvania. It would be hailed as an indication that the people of this staid Commonwealth, upon further and better reflection, had repudiated Radical ideas; had ceased to sympathise heartily or even at all with the majority in Congress; and had become convinced that after all the President was right and his peculiar policy both Constitutional and beneficent. This inference, in view of what has transpired since the last adjournment of Congress, and what is daily transpiring, would be pressed with great force and significance and not without a show of plausibility. The inference would, indeed, be more in seeming than in reality, but it would have a speciousness well calculated to deceive. There is an undertow in the waves of political progress as well as in those of the ocean.

We do not make this allusion to defeat because we consider it to be probable; but as a proper stimulant to desirable action. The Republicans of Pennsylvania are not holiday soldiers. Often have they tested the worst things opponents can do, and emerged from conflict, not with banners trailed in the dust, but borne aloft in triumph and blazoned with legends of fresh victories. Nor are they neophytes in the doctrines they profess, to have their confidence shaken at this time. They are well grounded in the principles they have espoused; followed them through dreary years of doubtful warfare, until they were established by the ultimate verdict of battle; and will stand by them till the Union should be reconstructed in accordance with their demands and liberty shall be fully secured to all the inhabitants of the land.

In view of the situation we especially urge upon the Republican Committees of the several counties on this side of the Alleghenies not only the importance, but the actual necessity of promptly taking such measures as will bring out the full vote. In counties where the Republican majorities are large, in a canvass like that now progressing, feeling that the local tickets are perfectly secure in any contingency, is apt to operate badly so far as the general ticket is concerned. The West has been honored by having one of its eminent citizens selected as the candidate for Supreme Judge. In making this choice the State Convention not only considered the personal fitness of the gentleman whose nomination was urged, and the just claims of this section in the distribution of public rewards, but the other fact, that in these counties the Republicans gather all the majority they have in the State. It was a proper and high inducement for us to maintain our old renown untarnished, by giving the candidate so full a vote as to secure his election by as large a majority as was ever obtained by any candidate whatever, even in the most favorable canvass.

The appeal is addressed with uncommon force to the Republicans of Allegheny county. In time past they have complained, and not without reason, of the disparagements to which they have been subjected by their political associates in other portions of the Commonwealth. This year their just pretensions have been acknowledged, not grudgingly, but in a way so graceful as to be really touching. We owe to the party, to our candidate for Supreme Judge, and to ourselves, to poll our full majority. This will require effort. Shall not the needed effort be made?

THE NEW TRUNK LINE.

When Sir Morton Peto was on the verge of bankruptcy, and in large part by reason of his connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, he projected a new trunk line to extend from the western boundary of Pennsylvania to the eastern, and reaching both Philadelphia and New York. It was a stupendous project, wildly conceived, and insanely managed. With a trunk line in which he was deeply interested, and paying none too well, if at all, the project of building a competing line was simply absurd, except when viewed as a scheme for raising money from credulous people to tide over the financial difficulties by which he was surrounded. The plan was either devised too late, or embarrassments overwhelmed him prematurely. At all events his credit collapsed before he was able to execute his conception.

After Sir Morton's failure his plan was revived by other gentlemen, under certain modifications. Some of these alterations were naturally suggested by the progress of various lines of railway. The modified scheme was to push the Allegheny Valley Railroad so far as to connect with other roads in progress and terminating at or near Lewisburg on the Susquehanna river. Thence by way of Northumberland to Scranton; thence over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to the Delaware Water Gap; and thence by the Central Railroad of New Jersey to New York. In addition to the extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, it was calculated that the construction if not to exceed eighty miles of new road, would complete the whole line; though, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad being of six feet guage, a third rail would be required from Scranton down the Water Gap, a distance of some thirty miles. From the Water Gap to New York the third rail has been laid for a number of years.

This route is decidedly favorable both in respect to grades and distance. The difficulty lay in bringing eight or ten different corporations to act in concert for mutual advantage. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company has mining privileges, which render it highly flourishing. Its stock has been held at nearly 300 on a par of 100. It was inclined to let well enough alone. But an unexpected obstacle has been encountered. The Control of the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna Railroad, extending from Northumberland to Scranton, has passed into adverse hands, and the arrangement is consequently frustrated.

THE DELEGATE SYSTEM.

Messrs. Editors: Your compositor makes me say, in speaking of the exercise of the right of suffrage, "hence the *proxy* is *now* on principle, admissible"—which would be the very reverse of the truth, and entirely at variance with the whole drift of the argument, that a power like this can never be safely or properly delegated to third persons. What I did say was that it was *never* admissible; and I now reinforce it by the suggestion, that to allow any man to make a ticket for me *at discretion*, is going a good deal farther and giving him a much larger mastery over my fortunes than it would be to put my ballot in his hand and authorize him to cast it for me at the polls, or even to allow him to make his own choice between the opposing tickets, because that discretion would be but a *limited* one, as the other is not.

Again, he makes me say in connection with the remark that the voter sustains his power over the Representative because he may hold him to answer at the next election, that "he cannot *then* control his delegates," which would be to affirm it as a *consequence* of his power over the Representative, instead of putting it, as was intended, by way of *opposition*. The language was that he could not "*thus*" or *in the same way*, control his delegates, which is, of course, a very different thing.

There are other errors, but as they do not alter the sense, although they may weaken, to some extent, the force of the expression, I do not think it worth while to correct them here. All that I desire is to be fully understood. PITT.

The Cholera in Italy.

With the terrible accounts of the famine in the district of Orissa, in India, where, it is estimated, a million and a half of people have died from starvation since 1865, the latest foreign advices bring us equally frightful statistics of the ravages of the cholera in Italy. From January to July of the present year there have been no less than 63,376 cases of this disease, 32,074 of which were fatal. The Sicilian provinces seem to have suffered most; but not one of the forty-nine provinces of Italy has escaped, and the figures show that more one-half of the cases resulted in death. At the latest accounts, the deaths in Palermo had reached 190 daily; but in Florence there had been but two cases, and some of the other cities were exempt from the scourge entirely. This, taken in connection with the enormous per centage of deaths in the number of cases in the rural region, would seem to show that the panic is assisting the cholera in the work of destruction. The people in the infected districts are reported to be thoroughly demoralized, and so have actually lost their senses. There is a widespread belief among the peasants that the soldiers have brought on this terrible epidemic, by spreading noxious substances and poisoning the public wells and springs; and consequently, there is a general feeling of vengeance against the soldiers. Revolutionists are also taking advantage of the popular excitement to disseminate the idea that the government is connected with the cholera, and these things, together with the frightful ravages of the disease itself, make the epidemic more than an ordinary calamity. Meanwhile the public officers, civil and military, are doing all in their power to calm the public feeling, to allay the excitement, and to assist the sick and suffering, while medical and scientific men are making the most searching investigations into the causes of the present epidemic.—*New York World.*

Brigham Young Sued in the Liverpool County Court.

A strange difficulty arose in a case that had been entered for hearing at the county court, yesterday, against Brigham Young, in reference to the service of a summons upon that chief apostle of Mormonism. Mr. Wm. Hall, of 33 St. Anne street, sued Brigham E. Young, of 42 Islington, Mormon publisher of the *Millenial Star*, for the sum of £1 12s for wages in lieu of notice. When the case was called on for hearing, a gentleman appeared whom the plaintiff described as the "Mormon Bishop of the District," and who he said had the entire management of the transactions of the Mormons and their business carried on at the address given. The gentleman alluded to said that Mr. Brigham Young, the party sued by the plaintiff, resided in America, and he (the person who appeared) declined to have his name substituted for that of Mr. Young. The plaintiff then inquired what he was to do in the matter. Mr. Watson (Deputy Register) suggested that the plaintiff would have either to follow Mr. Brigham Young to the Salt Lake City, or wait until he came to this country. (Laughter.) His Honor (Mr. J. K. Blair) held that there had been no service of the summons, and the unfortunate plaintiff was therefore left to his resources as to how he should obtain his money from the high priests of Mormonism or his representatives.—*Liverpool (Eng.) Post.*

A Marvellous Trotter in Paris.

Gentlemen who have recently returned from Paris bring news of a capital trotting stallion, bred in France, and is a great wonder, as a natural trotter, as ever was seen anywhere. The horse is brown, fifteen and a half hands high, and with one hip down. He is very nearly thorough-bred, and has a long pedigree. He belongs to a wealthy nobleman. We have it from a capital horseman, who saw him trot in the vicinity of Paris, that his speed is very great, and that he is the best breaker that was ever seen. The gentleman in question, with a friend, also an American, measured the ground that the horse had trotted over, and found that his rate was 2:25. It was rough going: he was in a low-wheeled vehicle, with very long shafts, and his driver was an artillery soldier. He added that $100,000 in gold had been offered for him by Mr. Howe, the sewing machinist, but money would not buy him. Taking these statements to be correct, and we have no reason to suppose they are unfounded, he is a horse that might, on our level tracks, in one of our sulkies, and before one of our professional drivers, well contest the palm with Dexter himself.

A Texas Cotton Factory.

The Concordia Manufacturing Company, of Hempsted, Austin county, has proved to be no paper company, got up for speculation or humbug, but its members have gone regularly forward to carry out in letter and in spirit the objects contemplated in the charter, and are already advanced on the road to practical usefulness and prosperity, investing their money freely and intelligently in the enterprise they have in successful operation at this time—twelve looms, producing daily three hundred and seventy-five yards of superior cloth, and employing at remunerative wages thirty or forty operatives. They are also at this time scattering over Texas a daily supply of one hundred and fifty pounds of spun cotton, and having purchased a contiguous block of lots, are erecting comfortable cottages, offering practically to the distressed widows and orphans of our land comfortable houses and useful employment, in place of suffering, want and demoralizing idleness.

—The Atlantic Cable charges for messages have long been complained of as exorbitant. It appears from the report of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company that the high rates charged are due to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. A committee, composed of members of both boards, recommended that the charge for a message of ten words should be reduced to $25, the address to be free, and the extra charge for the use of a cypher code discontinued. The directors of the Anglo-American Company, in their report, state that the Atlantic Telegraph Company were unwilling to risk that portion of the revenue which was coming to them, and that the directors of the former company were compelled with regret to acquiesce in a policy which they consider detrimental to the permanent welfare of all interested in the Atlantic cable, and to the maintenance of the route via Ireland and Newfoundland. From a tabular statement which these directors give, it appears that the average income per day, when the rate was $100 for twenty words, was $2,800. When reduced to $50, there was a falling off to $2,425. But this ground was rapidly regained by increased business, and the average for the month of May was $3,810.

—The population of that hyperborean region known as British America, are getting dismayed at the prospect of annexation to the United States. The *Red River Norwester*, a sprightly newspaper of that far-off country, is much disturbed by the report that the Hudson Bay Company proposes to sell to the Yankees all the fertile region comprised in the Assiniboin and Saskatchewan valleys, and, in a petition to the British government to avert this calamity, says that unless the scheme is defeated "not three years would elapse before railway communication would be extended from Minnesota to Red River, and the North-west territory be overrun by a population of not less than 500,000 American citizens." This would be a great calamity indeed, and we sympathize deeply with the risk the Red River trappers with bales ran over by railway cars and pestered by Yankee inventions.

—A reaping contest took place at Woburn, Mass., the other day, between Joshua Converse, aged 100, and Jeremiah Gilson, 77. The contestants used the old-time sickle, and reaped and bound their sheaves in an easy and offhand manner.

GLEANINGS.

—Dr. I. I. Hayes is in Newport.

—Opera-House Pikes is at Long Branch.

—Adelina Patti has gone to Switzerland.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gerritt Smith are in Springfield.

—There were 2,000 divorces granted in Ohio in 1865 and 1866.

—More Pagans than Christians are subject to the British crown.

—The New Foundland fishes won't bite this season—the old coons.

—Elementary education is said to be more general in Ireland than in England.

—Lemuel Richardson, the Vermont fox hunter, says that he has killed 1,380 foxes.

—General Frank P. Blair is to be president of a new insurance company at St. Louis.

—Two hundred thousand cigars are made at the Michigan State prison per month.

—*Vive la Liberte* and *Vive la France* are more popular among Frenchmen just now than *Vivel Empereur*.

—King Victor has founded a prize of $8,000 to be run for by horses at Florence, in 1871. Next year he gives $3,000.

—The Prince Imperial of Austria is a little tartar. He recently gave a young Prussian who was visiting him a thrashing.

—The Connecticut Good Templars are to decide next week whether the spy system shall be sustained by its members.

—Major General Rosseau is on his way to take command of the military department assigned him by the President.

—Kossuth has accepted his election to the Diet of Hungary. He has been on a Hungary Diet ever since he left our shores.

—Ex-Confederate Gen. Breckenridge and wife continue to live in Paris, as the guests of the family of Mrs. Burbank, of Kentucky.

—Hamilton, Ohio, makes more malt than any other place in the United States, and has 325 drinking shops for a population of 14,000.

—Madame Pauline Lucca, the celebrated prima donna, is coming to America this fall. It is said she will first appear in New York.

—Four thousand persons in Geneva, Switzerland, are employed making watches. They are anxious about American Competition.

—A merciless Mississippian has named his helpless infant son Bragg Beauregard Johnson Lee Breckinridge Stonewall Jackson Davis Evans.

—Robert Dale Owen springs four lectures on the lyceums for next winter. One on Lincoln; one on Labor, one on Progress, and one on Spiritualism.

—Wheelock, the Chicago architect, has built forty-six churches and eight hotels during the past ten years, besides dwellings and other buildings without number.

—A temperance paper in Chicago speaks of one of its favorite lecturers as Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator and ex-tippler. This is a title of honor extraordinary.

—The first bale of new cotton, of the crop of 1867, raised in Georgia, was on the plantation of Solomon Cohen, in Clay county. It was sold at Fort Gaines on the 12th, at 30 cents per pound.

—The average yearly production of distilled spirits in the United States during the past five years has been fifty millions of gallons. The revenue has been collected on about seventeen millions. Loss to government, sixty-six million dollars annually.

—Masonic lodges have been closed in Austria since 1794. An attempt to procure the reopening of them in 1849 failed. The Vienna Masons are stated to be at present endeavoring to obtain an authorization to re-constitute the former lodge of that city.

—At the time of General Meagher's death he had in the hands of the editor of *Harpers' Monthly* the first of a series of papers he was projecting, to be called "Rides in Montana. By Colonel Cornelius O'Keefe, late of the Irish Brigade." This first (and last) instalment will appear in the October number.

—Gardner Drake, of Farmington, Mo., wove last year palm leaf enough to make 500,000 hoods. He employed 400 persons, and paid out $17,000. The business is carried on in thirteen towns. Some of the young women employed by him earn $300 a year and remain at home, the work being sent to them.

—The extent of land under potato cultivation in France is 2,040,364 acres; in Austria it is 1,708,148 acres; in Ireland, 1,050,449 acres; in Bavaria, 649,735 acres; in Great Britain, 498,843 acres; in Belgium, 369,800 acres; in Sweden, 334,000 acres; in Holland, 265,987 acres; in Wurtemburg, 167,948 acres; and in Dehmark proper, 69,176 acres.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE regulates and tones the Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.

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RESTORES GRAY or FADED HAIR, and as a dressing is exquisite. Stops Hair from Falling; cures Dandruff, Headache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Scalp.

The Most Perfect Hair Restorer

London		Hair Color Restorer
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Only 75 cents a bottle. Half dozen, $4. Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

Sold by McLAUGHLIN & McKEE, A. KELLY, JOS. FLEMING, A. TORRENCE, R. E. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburgh; KANE & DRUITT, Allegheny.

lyr13:MWF

LADIES,

If you are afflicted with lassitude; if, on rising in the morning, you feel unrefreshed, with a bad taste, in the mouth; a disgust for food; a constant desire to rest, it is time something should be done to stop the growing evil. We know of no preparation more highly adapted to all affections of this description than

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For mother's nursing this great tonic should always be taken, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is needed to impart temporary

STRENGTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with its virtues, will recommend its use in all cases. As a

MEDICAL AGENT,

it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the BITTERS attest its virtues and commend it to use.

CURE OF FISTULA.

Dr. Keyser: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which had been advised to "let alone" on account o a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten on my lungs. I knew that the popular mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the undersigned of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of Nature to get rid of some wayward condition in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, C—.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh,

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED.—The Bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

FRESH SALMON, in 1 and 2 lb. cans; fresh Lobster, 1 and 2 lb. cans; fresh Asparagus, in 2 lb. cans; Green Corn, Lima Beans, Condensed Milk, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Sweet Oil, Olive Oil, Worcestershire Sauce, Essence Shrimps, Anchovies, &c., for sale at lowest rates, at

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Terms cash. Goods delivered free. au19

FOR SALE.

DRUG STORE.

Doing a tip-top business. Price, $4,500.

Address M. M., GAZETTE OFFICE. au19:d24

PURE SPICES, of extra quality, warranted pure, ground and whole, including Cinnamon, Cassia Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Cloves, White and Black Pepper, Mustard and Ginger, for sale by

JOHN A. RENSHAW,

au15 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

JUDGE BROWN,

Of Ross township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination of the Republican Convention of Allegheny County.

au22:td13

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CLEMENS & PUMPHREY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the old firm will be settled by W. A. CLEMENS, the remaining partner.

AUGUST 22, 1867. au23:n16

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—A first-class Book-keeper, Salesman, &c., wishes employment. He is an active, hard-working person, and would engage for in or out-of-door work, or both, if desirable. He could also influence some agencies. References unexceptionable. Please address, B. Z., office of this PAPER, and advertiser will call on his return to Pittsburgh in a few days. au23:n15

J. C. BUFFUM. C. A. KEHEW. W. H. WHITEHEAD.

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M. STEELE & SON,

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YOEST BROTHERS,

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IMPROVED PATENT CAN,

Adapted to WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, SPICES, &c., &c.

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A full assortment of all the various works used in the

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SCHOOL STATIONERY, of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

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THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

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Are prepared to furnish

BRICK,

In small or large quantities, at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of TAY and F. CURTIS STREETS, and near David Stone's Coal Yard.

S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

au19:d39

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,

No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW REGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety Goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first-class stock of

HARDWARE. CUTLERY.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK; Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and Stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWN, Manager.

The Highest Market Price

PAID FOR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

myso:nwy

AMERICAN WATCHES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches,

FINE COLD JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c.,

At the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Watch repairing promptly attended to, at

W. WILSON'S,

No. 54 FOURTH STREET,

Two doors above Market street. CHARLES WY

PITTSBURGH

CITY LAUNDRY.

All kinds of washing done with promptness and dispatch. Express wagon will call for and deliver all clothes free of extra charge. Leave orders before ten o'clock in the morning to have them attended to same day. Orders left at the following places will be promptly attended to:

Jos. Abel, cor. Fifth and Grant sts.

Goldstein's Hoop Skirt Store, 65 Market st.

Cool & Clarke, cor. Federal & Ohio, Allegh'y.

Putnam & House, 72 Fifth street.

R. M. & N. J. Sandgrass, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

Office, No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST.

lyl1:mwF

DOMESTIC

Cotton Goods,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street.

au22

THE CHEAP HAT AND SHOE STORE.

L. H. GUNDERMAN,

Practical Retail Dealer in BOOTS and SHOES, No. 51 OHIO STREET, Allegheny City. No where else in the two cities can such large bargains be obtained in the way of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Ladies' Gaiters and Balmorals. Mr. GUNDERMAN is a fair dealer, content with reasonable profits, and determined to offer great bargains to all who favor him with their patronage. my29:n87

GOURLAY BROS.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS

27 Barclay St., near Church St.

NEW YORK.

N. B.—Price Lists sent on application.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT LOVE and WM. KIRK, under the name and style of LOVE & KIRK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills will be paid and collected by Mr. KIRK, who will continue the business as usual, at the old stand, No. 97 Ohio street, Allegheny.

ROBERT LOVE,

WM. KIRK.

Allegheny, August 19th, 1867. au21:e3

LARGE BUILDING TO LET.—That large Factory, formerly

Ryan's Building,

And lately occupied by Faciner & Irwin, on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty streets. Very suitable for storage. Enquire of

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

au19:d67 75 Fifth street.

10,000 GALLONS

STONEWARE,

For sale at manufacturer's prices, at No. 396 PENN STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD.

au19:d56

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS promptly attended to

FURGESON & BECK,

au19: 17 Smithfield street.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Apply to the PRESIDENT, Canonsburg, or to the VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.

au19:d72f

PROPOSALS.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will receive PROPOSALS FOR THE RESTAURANT PRIVILEGES, Within its enclosure, at Pittsburgh, until TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1867, at the office, No. 10 St. Clair street.

au9:d73

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THOMAS PENNEY,

Of Moon township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention.

au20:d59:dAT

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather Belting, of the best quality; also, Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Gaskets, &c., of all sizes and best quality, and lowest prices. Lace Leather and Rivets always on hand

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

au2 8 and 28 St. Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN HALL

AND FOUNTAIN GARDENS,

Corner Carson and Brown Streets, East Birmingham.

F. BOSWORTH & CO., Prop'rs.

This beautiful and pleasant resort having recently changed hands, the present proprietors are prepared to entertain their friends with the choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS, LIQUORS, CIGARS, SEGARLES, &c.

A grand Free Balcony Serenade every Saturday evening. Birmingham Cars pass the door every ten minutes. au23:e12

KELLEY'S GIFT CONCERT.

500,000 TICKETS!

☞ NEARLY ALL SOLD! 500,000 PRESENTS, or one to every ticket.

KELLEY'S GRAND

North American Gift Concert,

Will positively take place

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1867,

AT IRVING HALL, New York City. This is the greatest and most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world. Our sales have been without a parallel on this principle. The last chance is now offered to secure tickets.

1 Gift is to be given,		$50,000
1	do Greenbacks	10,000
1	do Greenbacks	5,000
1	do Greenbacks	2,000
10	do Greenbacks	1,000
20	do Greenbacks, $500 each	10,000
1293	do Greenbacks, $50 to $1,000 each	25,000
40	Pianos, $500 each	20,000
836	Gold and silver Watches, Valued at	71,000
Together with other gifts, amounting to		200,000

A GIFT WITH EVERY TICKET.

All who desire tickets should order at once. Tickets, $1 each; 6 for $4.50; 10 for $7; 20 for $12.50. A list of gifts will be published in KELLEY'S WEEKLY, and sent to all ticket-holders. All tickets sold or Kelley's North American Gift Concert, at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, and Cooper Institute, New York, are good for this Concert. Address,

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

au23:e14:d&F 691 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION!

BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS!

Having been informed that parties with wagons and carpet sacks are peddling, in and around the city,

Tobaccos of an Inferior Quality,

And that they represent the same as of our manufacture, we hereby notify the public that all such parties are acting without authority, and that the Tobacco they sell is NOT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Third Door from the Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au23:d3:s3

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that, preparatory to moving, have taken their new building, No. 42 Fifth street, next to corner of Wood, they are now selling their immense stock of

JEWELRY, &c., AT COST!

Consisting of Watches, Silver Ware, Bronzes, Fine Table Cutlery, Jewelry, Setts of Precious Stones, Regulators, French Clocks, etc., etc., together with their fixtures, consisting of a large amount of silver-mounted plated show cases, fancy shelving, counters, etc.

About the first of October we expect to re-open our new store with an entire new and fresh stock of everything pertaining to a first-class Jewelry House. Very respectfully,

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

No. 29 FIFTH STREET,

au23:d6 Next to Bank Block.

FREEPORT

BARRED FLANNELS.

The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these CELEBRATED FLANNELS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 Wood Street.

au23:d50

AMERICAN

Fence Manufacturing Co.

A new and very desirable FENCING for private residences of public grounds, cemetery lots, &c., is offered to the public at prices far below the cost of iron railing, and about as durable. Specimens of these fences can be seen at No. 81 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City. Any pattern or style of these fences can be furnished at short notice, and all satisfy yourself that it is the cheapest and most desirable fence now made.

Also, a general assortment of COUNTER and PLATFORM SCALES, are kept for sale, at No. 81 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City.

PETER PETERSON.

au23:d40

JOHN ROSS. JOHN KNABLE. JOHN H. ROTH.

PITTSBURGH LAMP COMPANY.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 23 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, ETC

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade.

TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

A. YOUNG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

Commission Merchants in

FLOUR, FEED,

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

No. 555 Penn St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

myl8:a

REFRIGERATORS,

ICE CHESTS,

Torry's Ice Cream Freezers,

VERY CHEAP, AT

Grafton's House-Furnishing Store,

66 Federal St.,

Near the Railroad Depot.

myl8:r5 ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

A new supply of Ice Chests, Ice Picks and Pitchers, Refrigerators, Beer Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, meat safes, Water Coolers, Step Ladders, and a full line of House Furnishing Goods. Also, manufacturers of ZIMMERMAN'S STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for meats, vegetables, puddings, &c. lyl8:n56

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURTT'S GRAMMAR AND COMPLETE COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. y24

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter.

Office, corner of BARKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

☞ Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. lyr1:d75

JNO. FRANCIS. SAM'L FRANCIS.

J. & S. FRANCIS,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.

Nos. 266 and 268 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa

17:n54

PERRY BONHAM,

PUMP MAKER,

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 33 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. lyl1:d76

THE QUEEN OF THE WASH-TUB.—The Style Right for Maryland, with privilege of manufacture of a

PATENT WASHING FLUID,

Which, wherever introduced, has met with universal success, will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. K. HAMILTON,

lyl9:d22 139 Third street.

CHOICE BEDDING PLANTS.

A very large stock of

Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, &c.,

In bloom, at the Oakland Greenhouses.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Send for a catalogue. myl8:r3

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 60 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. myl4

THE PRIZE APPLE PARER.

The Lightning Apple Parer, proved by two years' use, and hundreds of testimonials, to be the best Apple Parer now in use. I have been appointed Manufacturer's Agent, where dealers can be supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

JAMES BOWN,

au6:w6:TuF 136 Wood street.

BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—I have just received a fine assortment of the above Guns, of my own importation, direct from one of the best makers in Europe, which I am selling at much lower rates than they can be purchased from the Jobbing houses in New York or Philadelphia.

JAMES BOWN,

au6:w6:TuF 136 Wood street.

ELEY'S CAPS, WADS AND CARTRIDGES.—A full assortment of Eley's Caps, Wads, Cartridges and Ammunition, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

au6:w6:TuF 136 Wood street.

PEARLASH—30 bbls for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS! TEAS!

Of all Prices and Quality, at

A. KIRK'S.

GREEN TEAS.

Prime Young Hyson	$1.80	per pound.
Extra good "	1.60	"
Good "

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,

TWO CASES

ALL WOOL CASSIMERES,

JUST OPENED AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES,

At Half the Cost of Importation,

JUST OPENED AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

Country & Eastern Blankets,

FRESH AND CLEAN, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

Heavy Country Flannels,

Plain Red, Gray, Yellow and White Flannels,

OPERA FLANNELS, &c., AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny City.

LINEN DIAPER, CRASH,

Tickings, Checks,

10-4 Sheeting, Pillow Case Muslin,

VERY CHEAP, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

au23

FIRST ARRIVAL!

OF

FALL GOODS!

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BEAD GIMPS AND BUTTONS.
BEAD NECKLACES, BEADED BELTS.
GUTTA PERCHA FANS, something new.
BUCKLES AND BRACELETS.
BOGWOOD AND CORAL SETS.
LADIES' SATCHELS.
GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS.
HAMBURG WORK.
JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
THREAD EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
MALTESE COLLARS.
CRAPE COLLARS, new styles.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
10 doz. TURKEY HANDKF'S, 25 cents each.
MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS, a full line.

Together with our Summer Stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS generally.

We Offer to Buyers, Wholesale and Retail,

At the Very Lowest Prices,

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

75 & 80 MARKET STREET.

au23

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.

A NEW LOT, VERY CHEAP, OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, new Styles.
FRENCH CORSETS, new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS, new shape.

We have just opened a superior lot of

Ladies' Promenade Satchels, and Gents' Traveling Bags,

Of the best quality and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

English Cotton Hosiery and English and French Made

GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt,

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

jy20

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

New Calicos for 12½c.

Bleached Muslins for 12½c.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 50.

New Dark Chintz, 50c.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

au15:s20

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON

au23

10 PER CENT. OFF.

SPECIAL

DISCOUNT SALES.

AT DENNISON & HECKERT'S,

No. 27 Fifth Street.

Until further notice, we will make a special discount of TEN PER CENT. on all retail cash sales. Our stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
UNDERWEAR, CORSETS,
PARASOLS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
BONNET TAMMINGS,

&c., &c., is still well assorted; also, BRADLEY'S DUPLEX HOOP SKIRTS, and our customers will find our prices, without the discount, as low as in any other store in the city.

au2

10 PER CENT. OFF.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRUGGISTS.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist

87 Wood Street,

(Opposite the St. Charles Hotel,)

Dealer in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

Proprietor of Dr. SARGENT'S celebrated Family Medicines, LIVER PILLS, COUGH SYRUP, CHOLERA CURE, &c. my21

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

182 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. jel8:a

ICE CREAM, EATING, &c.

WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

☞ The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. jel8:a2

JAMES B. YOUNGSON,

No. 200 Wylie Street,

Respectfully informs all those who are in want of anything in his line that he has opened a first class

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

At the above number. Fresh BREAD & CAKES of all descriptions on hand. Also, FRUITS, NUTS, &c. ☞ Small ICE CREAM ROOM, refitted up in style, special attention given to furnishing Private Parties, Dinners and Picnics with ICE CREAM, CAKES and FRUIT.

☞ FRESH BREAD morning and evening.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

P. H. M'GUIRE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET, above Smithfield, opposite Dr. Clark's Methodist Church, ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, FANCY CAKES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

☞ Parties and families supplied at short notice and reasonable terms. jel8:a

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

jel8:am6

NEW STORE.

H. W. HORBACH,

Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery,

ICE CREAM SALOON, and

LADIES' ORDINARY.

☞ 300 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Seventh and Liberty. my27:s99

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER.....JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,

House and Sign Painters,

No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh,

(Opposite Cathedral.)

GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. R. ROWLAND.....W. R. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 133 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, &c. jy2:s19

F. B. HUTCHINSON.....E. J. HEPBURN.

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 98 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

JOHN F. CLULEY,

House and Sign Painter,

Has removed to

No. 134 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

my9:r97 Opposite the old stand.

ROBERT M'COWAN.....JNO. SNYDER, Jr.

McCOWAN & SNYDER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 65, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and glass signs made to order.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. ap15:x35

HATS, CAPS, &c.

NEW FALL GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING, AT

M'CORD & CO.'S,

No. 131 Wood St.

A very large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

All the new styles for the FALL SALES, selling at THE LOWEST PRICES. au13

HATS! HATS!

W. P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

At No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Have one of the very best retail stocks of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

In the city, and constantly in receipt of all that is new, as soon as they can be "expressed." Every attention given to retailing, exclusively. ap21:r68

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.,

CHAS. B. RANK.....HEN. TH. KNABE.....W. L. SUETTLER

BARR, KNABE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 13 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

☞ Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. ap17:r68

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.—The purest in tone; the most powerful; the most elastic touch, and which stand in a class by themselves, superior to any other. New stock just received.

For sale at less than factory prices.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 42 Fifth street,

Sole Agent for Knabe's Pianos, Haines Bros. Pianos, and Prince's Automatic Organs, and

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses. au8:s54

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearses and Carriages for funerals.

Horses kept at livery. my2:r45

H. B. MILLER, Bazaar, Livery and SALE STABLES, Nos. 37 and 39 Fourteenth street, Pittsburgh. Also, Fornishing Undertaker, and Coffin Ware, &c., at the lowest rates, kept constantly on hand. CARSON STREET, between Ormsby and Denman streets, Birmingham. Horses, Carriages and new Buggies for hire. Hearses and Carriages always in readiness for Funerals. Horses kept at Livery by the day, month or year, and attended to in the best manner. Private families furnished with the safest Horses and most elegant Carriages. Stables kept open all hours of the day and night. my2:r62

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

DR. WEST begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office and stables from Fifth avenue to CHARLES STABLES, opposite rear end of the St. Charles Hotel, Third street. Sick and Lame Horses taken in and skillfully treated, at a moderate charge. Horses of any infectious diseases not admitted, but every attention paid to them at owner's stable. DOCTOR WEST'S celebrated CURE ALL LINIMENT, as used by all the principal Veterinary Colleges in Europe, will guarantee all Sores, Wind or Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulder, Sprains, &c., as well as all injuries to the human flesh. It may be had in bottles, at his office.

Right and country cases promptly attended to. Remember the address, Dr. Charles Stables, THIRD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel. jel7:a16

PROF. N. P. DUFFEY,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE TRAINER,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully announces that he has opened an HOSPITAL STABLE at the corner of Liberty street and East lane, Allegheny City; also, a TRAINING and BOARDING STABLE on Reservoir street, between Ohio street and Stockton avenue. Office at the latter and residence at the former place. Special attention given to Lameness, selling, selecting and inspecting horses; and, with the assistance of Miss M. A. CHILDS, who may be seen at the residence, corner of East Lane and Liberty St., Allegheny,) will give lessons in riding to other Ladies or Gentlemen. Refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen: J. Palmer, J. C. Smith, Wm. S. Stasell, John Kirker, M.D., D. M. Evans. jel2:a79

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c,

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

48 HAND STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipe Tobacco Pouches always on hand. my27:s92

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

ly1:s88

The Pittsburgh Gazette

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Blair County Counterfeiting Case —Charge of Judge Mc Candless—The Defendant Convicted and Ordered into Custody—Lycoming County Whiskey Fraud Case.

The United States District Court met at ten o'clock Thursday morning, and the trial of William Johnston, of Blair county, indicted for selling counterfeit fractional currency, proceeded with.

The arguments having been concluded on Wednesday afternoon, Judge McCandless delivered his charge to the jury. He was brief, occupying not more than half an hour in his remarks. He said the case was an important one—important to the government in the necessity for the punishment of counterfeiters, and to the defendant by reason of the heavy penalty which would be inflicted upon him if adjudged guilty. The case had been ably tried and fully argued to the jury, and it was the simple duty of the Court to advert to the facts without arguing them. This His Honor proceeded to do. The Government relied upon the testimony of Capt. Franklin, whose testimony it was claimed had fully made out a case of guilt against the defendant. The defence claimed that the story told by Franklin was a fabrication, and that his character for truth had been successfully attacked. It was for the jury to say as to the facts. They were the judges of the credibility of the witnesses, from their appearance, manner of giving their testimony, and general character, also, as to what inducements they might have to be swerving as they had done. Capt. Franklin was a public officer, sworn into the secret service of the Treasury Department at the time the transaction to which he had testified transpired. Those who had testified against him had been in his employ, and they had been searchingly cross-examined. If they were deemed credible, the Government must fall in the case; but if they were not, their attack upon Captain Franklin amounted to nothing. To sustain Captain F. four witnesses had been called, one of them a respectable merchant (from his appearance) casually passing through the city; another was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in Philadelphia, a man well known from the public position he occupied; the two others were detective officers of Philadelphia. All knew Franklin well, one of them had known him for eighteen years. The witness labored under the disadvantage of being a stranger in this city, was a long distance from home, and had not been prepared for the attack made upon him. On the subject of the reliability of witnesses, and as to their alleged contradictions, which had been commented upon, His Honor read from a charge of Judge Baldwin, in the Braddock cases, where all the law pertaining to the matter had been condensed into a few pages. Then as to the character of the defendant. Good character (as had been very properly argued by District Attorney Carnahan) was not to be used to *create* a doubt, but only to assist a doubt when it arose from the circumstances in the case. His Honor's charge, aside from the virtue of brevity, was exceedingly impartial, but sufficiently pointed to enable the jury to have a distinct understanding as to what they were called upon to determine, and also of the law pertaining to the case.

The jury retired to their room at half past ten, and returned at half past one with a verdict of *"guilty in manner and form as indicted."*

The clerk had scarcely announced the verdict when Mr. Cresswell, of counsel for the defence, arose and moved for a new trial.

Judge McCandless remarked that four days were allowed during which such motion might be made, but it was not allowable in the presence of the jury immediately upon the rendering of a verdict. The defendant was ordered into the custody of the Marshal.

Mr. Cresswell asked that defendant be allowed his liberty until the final disposition of the case.

The Court—Not after verdict.

Mr. Cresswell—He is now under recognizance in the sum of $10,000, and the amount might be increased if deemed necessary.

The Court—We cannot allow the defendant his liberty after verdict. He is in custody, and must go to prison.

WHISKY FRAUD CASE—COMPETENCY OF INFORMERS AS WITNESSES.

A jury was sworn in a libel or proceeding in rem against forty-six barrels of whisky, distillery, &c., property of Jesse B. Rank, lessee, and Fulmess M. Barber and Ambrose B. Henderson, owners, of Lycoming county, 18th collection district, for alleged fraud or non-compliance with the revenue law, in distilling without giving bond, non-payment of tax, &c. The allegations set forth in the libel having been denied, in the shape of an answer, the jury were called upon to decide as to the facts in dispute, their verdict to form the basis for a decree of forfeiture, or otherwise. The information in the case was made by Jno. L. Linton, revenue agent. John H. Bailey, Esq., appeared as counsel for the respondents, District Attorney Carnahan appearing on behalf of the Government. The proceeding was brought under the 48th section of the act of 1866.

John L. Linton, revenue agent, was called as a witness, and objected to upon the ground that he was the informer in the case, and therefore entitled to receive a portion of the proceeds in case of forfeiture. It was stated that witness was not the informer, but had "worked up" the case. Being sworn upon his *voir dire*, Mr. Linton stated that while he might not be *legally* entitled to receive any of the penalty as informer, he expected a portion of the proceeds, such being the custom. His objection was passed, and the legal question raised as to the competency of the witness.

Mr. Bailey objected upon the ground that the witness might be influenced in giving his testimony by the interest he felt or had in the case.

The District Attorney thought that would only affect his credibility.

Mr. Linton being further examined as to his "interest," said it was the custom, he believed, for officers to be compensated for their efforts in cases of the kind, but that he had been concerned in quite a number and had never yet received a dollar. He expected, in the event of forfeiture in the present case, to receive a portion of the moiety from the informer.

The question of "competency" was argued at some length.

Mr. Bailey contended that the answer of the witness, that he expected to receive a portion of the moiety FROM the sale of the former, indicated that he was equally interested with the informer, who was clearly incompetent.

Mr. Carnahan said the question was whether the witness had a "legal interest." If not, what had been urged could only affect his credibility.

The Court held the witness was competent, even if he had a legal interest, as an act of Congress allowing both plaintiff and defendant to be examined as witnesses in civil actions. This he regarded as a wholesome law. It was as follows: "That in the Courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color, *nor in civil actions because he is a party to, or interested in, the issue tried.*" [Provision of third section of act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, &c., approved July 20, 1864.]

Mr. Linton testified that in pursuance of his duties, and a communication received from the Treasury Department, in February last, he went to the Collector's office, at Williamsport, and made an examination of his books, but could get no information, or the particular information he required, the Collector being indisposed to give it. He obtained from him, subsequently, by mail, a list of the distilleries in the Eighteenth District, and information concerning them.

The communication was produced and Mr. Carnahan proposed to offer it in evidence.

Mr. Bailey objected. The paper did not show it was a record from the books.

Dr. Green, clerk in Internal Revenue office at Williamsport, and also Inspector for the 18th District, was called and testified to the communication; it was in his handwriting, and he had mailed it to Mr. Linton. The paper purported to give a list of the distilleries, with the capacity of each. Witness was absent at the time Mr. Linton called at the Collector's office, but upon his return the Collector informed him that Mr. L. had been there, and also of the object of his visit. By direction of the Collector the paper in question was made out and sent to Mr. Linton at Philadelphia.

The paper was admitted, and Mr. Linton, again taking the stand, stated that he received it in the condition it now was, and at once returned to Williamsport. On the reporting of the list of February last he proceeded to the distillery of Barber & Henderson, found Mr. Rank, and asked him for his books and papers, he said he had none, and kept no books or papers of any sort or kind. Failing to get proper information at the distillery, he proceeded to the railroad depot and got a statement of shipments from the distillery, also a statement from Dr. Green. Then determined to seize the distillery; it was in operation, and was a large concern, with a capacity of from ten to twelve barrels a day. The whisky on hand at the distillery and rectifying house (a sixty feet street intervening) was about one hundred barrel. After the seizure witness proceeded to Williamsport, reported it to the Collector, and requested him to report the case to Washington. Witness received information subsequently that the Collector had released the distillery, when it was seized a second time, (in March) and the Collector at Williamsport informed that he would be held responsible for any deficiency that might occur. Between the two seizures, estimated at about seventy barrels. Witness ascertained of a sale of some nine barrels in Williamsport by Barber & Henderson, made during the interval between the seizures; these were seized.

The examination of Mr. Linton was suspended, and Mr. Adam Horn examined. He was distiller for Barber and Henderson, from December 25th, 1866, to January 31st, 1867; the distillery was in operation. Witness first made a bargain with Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Barber & Henderson, about the 1st of December, and in pursuance of this arrangement went to the distillery about the 24th of December; found the distillery pretty much upside down; there was one mash in the tub; with Mr. Rank commenced cleaning, and next day (25th) put in a mash, and distilled every day as long as he (witness) remained; the distillery was run at night, whisky boiled out; some days two mashes were made; was calculating that forty bushels of grain were used in each mash; did not know that more than one mash was ever boiled, which was done to ascertain the guage of the water in the tub; insisted upon having the grain weighed; could not distill without it. While witness was distilling there were thirty-three mashes made, which required about 1,650 bushels of grain. The whisky, or some of it, was still in the shed, or warehouse, from which witness observed some beingtransferred to the rectifying house.

The case was on trial at adjournment.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths in this city, from August 11th, to August 18th, 1867:

Abscess of Liver, 1; Chronic Diarrhœa, 2; Inflammation of Bowles, 2; Typhoid Fever, 2; Consumption, 4; Small Pox, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Syphilis, 1; Disease of Brain, 3; Still Born, 1; Whooping Cough, 3; Diarrhœa, 1; Cholera Infantum, 8; Croup, 1.

Of the above there were, under one year, 13; from 1 to 2, 2; 2 to 5, 1; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50 3; 50 to 60, 1; 70 to 80, 1.

Males, 15; Female, 13; White, 27; Colored, 1. Total, 28.

An official in Trouble.

We noticed in yesterday's issue that two informations had been made before Alderman M'Masters, against Edward Lynch, Alderman of the Third ward, one charging him with larceny by bailee, and the other with extorting money under color of office. Warrants were issued in both cases, and the Alderman was arrested yesterday, when he gave bail in the sum of five hundred dollars in each case for his appearance at Court.

A Switch Tender at Conemaugh station, named Thomas McCauley, recently met with an accident there which caused the amputation of one of his legs.

The word Allegheny is said to be the Indian name for pure water. The word Conemaugh is said to signify crooked stream.

A Pittsburgh Lad Injured.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: A most distressing accident occurred on Monday afternoon on the Cambria Iron Company's inclined railroad leading to the coal mines near the iron bridge at this place. Two small boys, each aged about ten years, were allowed to ride on the lonemaugh to the railroad, where they amused themselves by riding on the descending trains. In taking their last ride one of the boys, Charley Lyon, fell under one of the cars and his right leg was doubled up and run over at the knee. His leg was amputated by Dr. Lowman. He will get well. Charley is the son of a Pittsburgh lady, a widow, and the accident by which he lost his leg occurred, while he was away from home on a visit to friends.

Boy Drowned.—Charles L. Moyer, a son of C. Moyer, of Lancaster, was drowned on Saturday last, in the little Conestoga Creek, near Levergood's Mill. He was playing in the water with several other boys and was swept out into the stream by the current. A brother plunged into the water and endeavored to save him, but his efforts were useless, and the boy was left to his fate. He was about nine years old. The body had not been recovered.

☞ Additional Local Matters on First Page.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AUGUST REDUCTION!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS' CLOTHING,

CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES!

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

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OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

E. HOUSTON & CO.'S,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

No. 107 Fifth St.,

CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY.

All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.

jy11:b

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A large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A first class cutter will attend to custom work. je11:a6

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Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

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ap15:r27

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY

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TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE"

and applicable to

EVERY VARIETY

OF

DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at MADRAS to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1861:

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to apply the name to SPURIOUS COMPOUNDS, the PUBLIC is respectfully requested to see that the name of LEA & PERRINS are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

Manufactured by LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW YORK, AGENTS FOR THE U. S.

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GERMAN

CREAM SOAP

Is manufactured from PURE VEGETABLE OILS, and is highly recommended for SHAVING PURPOSES. For sale by all Grocers. my21:w9

HILLDALE CEMETERY.

All business with the Corporation of Hilldale Cemetery, of date anterior to FIRST OF APRIL, 1867, and remaining unsettled, will be attended to at my office, No. 19 IRWIN ST., second floor.

jy19:s13 JOHN SEMPLE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breechings, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Bottoms, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Mather Iron, Retorts, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. jel6:a1

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE

of the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. You would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. ap18:nwy

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Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Eradicates ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN,

Which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the whole system of the foul humors of all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is PREFERABLE by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect safety.

TWO TABLE SPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Rev. amin Travers, F. S. S., &c. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states *that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more to than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*

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CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

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Sold by all Druggists. ap15:nwy

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SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood. Instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease. ap15:nwy

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value. ap15:nwy

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Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 16 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. je8

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Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Are now converting into the

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All other issues, including all series of 7-30's, 6's of 1881, 5-20's of 1862, 5-20's of 1864, 5-20's of 1865, and Compound Interest Notes.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

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WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 21, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 140¾; Eighty-one bonds, 110¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 112; Five Twenties, 1864 109; Five Twenties, 1865, 110¾; 5-20's, new, 107¾; Seven Thirties, 106⅝@107; Ten Forties, 102¾. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 68¾; Cleveland, 91¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Chicago and Northwestern, 44½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 68¾; Fort Wayne Railroad, 103½; Michigan Southern Railroad, 79¾; New York Central, 104¾; Reading, 103½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 42¾. Mining shares—Corydon, 1,10; Gregory, 5,65; Quartz Hill, 1,70; Smith & Paramalee, 3,45.

Gold opened at 141¾, advanced to 141¾, but closed weak and dull at 140¾. The Government is only selling its daily receipts but a sufficient amount out of its reserve to keep the market easy. Foreign exchange is dull and lower, keeping pace with our increased exportion. Government bonds are dull and lower, with light transactions, owing to a decrease in the currency, and a general desire to use the money in business transactions to a greater advantage. There is nothing for the present to check this downward tendency, and bonds have to decline from 2 to 3 per cent. more before any investment demand will set in. Railroads are dull but firm, and Mining shares steady, without any material changes.

Closing New York quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	110¾
" 5-20s, 1862	112¾
" " 1864	110
" " 1865	110
" " 1867	107
" 10-40s	102¾
" Consols	107¾
August 7-30s	106
June 7-30s	106¾
July 7-30s	106¾
Dec. Compounds, 1864	117¾
Gold	140¾
Silver	134¾

—The aspect of financial affairs is rather more placid than for some days past, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the public have become quite convinced that the current predictions as to changes in the administration of the Treasury, together with the slanders as to the over-issue of bonds, are totally without foundation. Those who have attentively watched the manner in which the financial interests of the Government have been attended to of late cannot fail to see how unjust are the strictures recently put forth respecting the condition of the Treasury. In a quiet way, Mr. McCulloch has redeemed, within a very short period, at least one hundred and fifty millions certificates of indebtedness, over one hundred millions compound interest notes, and over one hundred millions deposits in the sub-treasuries and mint, besides reducing the debt some two hundred and fifty odd millions since the time the plan of reduction was commenced. These immense operations, too, were conducted without causing the slightest ripple on the surface of monetary affairs, and the country has maintained throughout its financial steadiness to a most remarkable degree. The only obligations that he has yet to contend with are the outstanding Seven Thirties and the unredeemed compound interest notes amounting to some five hundred millions. To redeem these there is at present no conceivable difficulty, but it must be done slowly, that there may be no disturbance to the commerce and industry of the country, and with this accomplished the road is open to a return to specie payments. The Treasury holds in coin no less than $102 995,174, and in currency $72,-474,286 38. The revenue is constantly supplying the necessary means for the redemption of the outstanding indebtedness, and altogether it may be safely said that the Treasury was never in a more healthy or promising condition. It is therefore all the more wonderful that the recent sensation rumors of financial tricksters in reference to mismanagement, corruption, and so forth, should have any weight on the public mind. These reports were started to damage the public credit and advance the price of gold. They were partially successful, as the latter, though they failed lamentably in convincing the holders of Government bonds that they were losing a less valuable security than when in the trying times of the war they patriotism led them to uphold by their subscriptions the honor and dignity of the National Government. A New York contemporary speaking as to the same topics, remarks:

The chief feature in Wall street to-day was the advance in the price of gold to 141¾, under the influence of vicious manipulations and speculation rumors about frauds in the Treasury Department and the resignation of Secretary McCulloch. We have the highest authority for stating that these rumors are incorrect in every particular. In regard to this gold movement, a clique has bought a heavy amount of gold under the impression that the political condition of affairs at Washington might be used to create confidence enough in an event sufficient to advance the price of gold one or two points, and less than that would satisfy the clique. The price of gold was thus forced accordingly, they started the rumors that Mr. McCulloch intended to resign, and that there were issues of Government bonds overissued. In regard to the over-issues, it is positively stated, semi-officially, that there is not a word of truth in them. There are no overissues in bonds, or in funds. A careful investigation of the department of the Secretary has proven this fact. We are informed by confidential friends of the President that not only is the removal of Mr. McCulloch not contemplated by him, but that he is in perfect accord with Mr. McCulloch, personally as well as officially, in regard to the future and general policy of the department. No change in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, at any season, but more especially at the present critical moment, would have an injurious influence on the credit of the Government both at home and abroad. It is remarkable that Mr. McCulloch during his term of office as Secretary of the Treasury, has given more general satisfaction here and in Europe, than any other officer of the Government. The public can rest satisfied that the rumors of the last week in regard to the Treasury Department have had their source with gold operators with a view to make a turn, and to profit by exciting the public mind. When these operators have advanced the price of gold, and begin to sell, where are the buyers to come from at the advanced quotations?

—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the New York city banks for two weeks:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	
Loans	$253,427,360	$255,727,411	Dec. $194,529
Specie	8,311,971	8,802,457	Inc. 490,560
Clr'ng ladings	25,546,773	25,695,725	Inc. 104,479
Deposits	180,408,703	184,566,501	Dec. 8,362,114
Leg. tenders	76,047,491	69,473,793	Dec. 6,573,698

The above statement, in which we see, has two chief features. The deposits have fallen $8,362,-114, and there is a decline in the legal tender reserve of $6,573,698 in consequence partly to the remittances to the West, but chiefly from the fact that when the August compounds are presented for payment at the Treasury the payment is made in certificates instead of in National bank notes. These notes are equally available with greenbacks for payment from the banks and for remittances to their country correspondents. The amount of National bank notes held by the banks are not reported, but if the foregoing explanation be correct, the aggregate of bank notes must have received an increase of several millions during the week, which will enable the banks to meet any probable drain to the West without any serious impairing of their reserves of greenbacks. These reserves are considerably higher at present than the 25 per cent. required by the law, as will be seen by the fact that the aggregate deposits in circulation amount to $177,-716,346. Twenty-five per cent. on this would give $44 929,087 as the extreme legal tender reserve by the law. Now by reference to the report, it will be seen that the banks actually hold of legal tenders $69,473,793, or $24,544,706 more than the law requires. Part of these legal tenders, it is true, are compounds. But on the whole, it is clear that the banks are so strong in their reserves, they could have, accordingly, they started the rumors that Mr. McCulloch intended to resign, and that there were issues of Government bonds overissued. In regard to the over-issues, it is positively stated, semi-officially, that there is not a word of truth in them. There are no overissues in bonds, or in funds. A careful investigation of the department of the Secretary has proven this fact. We are informed by confidential friends of the President that not only is the removal of Mr. McCulloch not contemplated by him, but that he is in perfect accord with Mr. McCulloch, personally as well as officially, in regard to the future and general policy of the department. No change in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, at any season, but more especially at the present critical moment, would have an injurious influence on the credit of the Government both at home and abroad. It is remarkable that Mr. McCulloch during his term of office as Secretary of the Treasury, has given more general satisfaction here and in Europe, than any other officer of the Government. The public can rest satisfied that the rumors of the last week in regard to the Treasury Department have had their source with gold operators with a view to make a turn, and to profit by exciting the public mind. When these operators have advanced the price of gold, and begin to sell, where are the buyers to come from at the advanced quotations?

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JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

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PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 22, 1867.

The general markets are quiet and devoid of excitement, though, nevertheless, there is a fair volume of business in a jobbing way. As we have repeatedly stated, dealers, wholesale as well as retail, are not disposed to buy very freely, the policy of both being to keep down stocks as much as possible, in anticipation of a still further reduction in values, and this, more than anything else, retards operations, and causes business, generally, to lag, and move very slowly.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged—but little offering; we continue to quote prime Penna and Ohio Red at $2,10@2,15. Oats may be quoted steady, with a fair demand and a limited supply; sales at 58@60c, on spot, and 55c to arrive. Corn is quiet but firm, and we continue to quote, in the absence of sales, at $1@1,05. Rye is in rather better demand, and it now sells readily at $1,15. No transactions in Barley, as yet, and no established quotations.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is quiet but steady, with regular jobbing sales at former quotations. Rio Coffee is still quoted at 24½c for good; 26@28½c for prime, and 27@27½c for choice. Sugars—17¾c for Crushed; 16¾c for "A" Coffee; 16¼c for "B;" 16c for "C" Ex.; 13@13½c for Cuba, and 14@14½c for Porto Rico. Molasses—65@70c for Cuba; 75@80c for Porto Rico, and 95c for New Orleans. Spices—45c for Cloves; 70c for Cassia; 33c for Pepper; 32c for Allspice, and $1,35 for Nutmegs. Starch—"Madison" is selling to the trade at 6½c, and 7½c, in a retail way. Rangoon Rice is quoted at 10@10½c.

FLOUR—Is quiet but steady, and while the demand is light, the supply is limited. We continue to quote, in store, at $11,00@11,25 for New Spring; $11,25@11,50 for New Winter, and $11,50@11,75 for choice old fresh ground Spring Wheat brands. Fancy Flour may be quoted at $13,50@14,50. Rye Flour is unchanged at $9@9,25.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is in good demand and a shade firmer but without quotable change. We continue to quote at 12½c for Shoulders; 14½@15½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 21@21½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quiet but steady at 13@13½c for prime kettle rendered, in tierces, and 13¾c@14c, in kegs. Mess Pork may be quoted at $24@24,50.

GREEN APPLES—Are coming in pretty freely, and as the supply is beginning to accumulate a little, prices are weak and drooping—we now quote at $3, $4@4,50, possibly a barrel or two of choice would bring $5.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for prime fresh firkin and pail Butter at 23@25. Common packed is dull and neglected.

EGGS—Dull but unchanged—fresh packed may be quoted at 12½@13.

CHEESE—Is quiet but steady with regular jobbing sales at prices ranging from 12½@15c, according to quality.

HAY—Continues to arrive pretty freely, and the market is quiet—sales at scales at $14@18c, according to quality and condition.

OIL—Lard Oil is quoted firm at 85c for No. 2, and $1,05 for No. 1.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 22, 1867.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle were again large this week, and the great proportion of those on sale were of an inferior quality, consisting mainly of light cows and heifers and rough steers, oxen and stags; and, as a matter of course, the market for this particular description was nearly dull, and prices ruled considerably lower than last week. There was a good demand for prime fat cattle, and with but very few on sale, and plenty of buyers, prices ruled higher than last week—one drove sold at 8; another at w sat was considered equivalent to 8¼—$115 per head—and it was reported that nine cents had been offered and refused for a choice drove of Southern Ohio steers. These figures cannot, however, be taken as a fair index of the market, as there were but two or three sales at or above 8c, while a goodly number of good shipping cattle changed hands at prices ranging from 6¾ to 7@7¾. The market for stockers was unusually hard this week, the supply being considerably in excess of the demand, and compared with last week, prices are from 25 to 50 cents per cwt lower. The shipments of stock cattle to Lancaster, Chester, and other adjoining counties, in the eastern part of the State, have been very large for some weeks past, and as many of the stock buyers in that section of the country are pretty well filled up, the demand from this time out will most likely fall off.

HOGS

There has again been a fair business done in this class of stock this week, and while the market has ruled steady and fairly active, prices have undergone but little change. New York Hogs, as will be seen by reference to report of sales, sold at 6¾@6¾, while Philadelphia Hogs may be quoted at 7@7¾c. The arrivals have not been overly large, although the supply seemed to keep pace with the demand.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Avge.	Price.
Sackett to Imhoff		299	230	$7 37
Mitchell to Imhoff		83	240	7 40
Brown to Imhoff		209	230	7 20
Brewer to Imhoff		89	249	7 10
Brewer to Imhoff		121	219	7 20
Mitchell to Imhoff		114	226	7 25
Thayer to Imhoff (rough)		68	226	6 50
McCamont to Imhoff		19	220	6 75
Alleton to Imhoff		93	240	7 25
Foust to Imhoff		77	240	7 25
Johnston to Imhoff		269	280	7 52
Imhoff to Orr		37	200	6 12
Steele to Orr		83	223	6 40
Ruff to Orr		89	222	6 40
Scott & Martin to Orr		273	224	7 00
Wyeth & Hallegan		65	180	6 25
Milligan to Hallegan		94	180	6 35
Scott to Hallegan		89	180	6 25
Oader & Shank to Hallegan		101	180	6 35
Messenger to Gilchreist		222	218	7 40
Hanlin to Gillett & Co		50	200	6 25
Carlisle to Gillett & Co		61	180	6 25
Patridge to Halligan		161	180	6 25
Lafferty to Halligan		87	178	6 25
Lafferty to Hallegan		42	180	6 25¾
Weaver to Hallegan		50	190	6 25
Mitchell to Hallegan		53	180	6 12½
Robinson to Gilchrist		192	205	7 00
Myers to Gilchreist		186	270	7 26
Potter to Gilchreist		112		7 00
Hedges & Co. to Gilchreist		127	227	7 25
Pidcock to Gilchreist		114	260	7 30
Robinson to Gilchreist		105	220	7 25
Thayer to Gilchreist		82	220	7 25
Lafferty to Voter		82	200	6 50
Hedges to Messenger & Co.		51	200	6 25

SHEEP.

It was thought last week and the week before that the very low prices would choke off shipments of Sheep, but thus far these expectations have not been realized. The arrivals were again large this week, the pens, to use a common phrase "being full and overflowing," and, as a consequence, the market was a very hard one, and prices ever, lower than last week. A few droves of prime fat mutton Sheep brought 4¾@5, but, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, the great proportion of the operations ruled between 3 and 4 cents.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Avge.	Price
Hedges & Co. to Deitrich		187	90	3 25
Ault & Co. to Lloyd		189	90	3 70
Brooks to Lloyd		200	92	3 75
Foust to Lloyd		200	92	3 75
Lafferty to Lloyd		173	87	4 00
Thompson to Lloyd		189	98	5 00
Cunningham to Lloyd		218	98	5 00
Davis to Lloyd		328	92	4 25
Herbert to Lloyd		106	96	4 75
Smith & Y. to Todd		200	89	3 25
Lafferty to Elmer		31	80	3 50
Lafferty to Hesser		170	86	4 00
Hedges & Co. to Pancoast		193	82	per head
Hedges to Montgomery		195	77	3 15
Hedges & Co. to Pancoast		116	80	4 10
Hedges & Co. to Pidcock		197	90	4 75
David to Barclay		263	80	4 00
Smith & T. to Wright & Co		400		4 25
Mitchell to Wright & Moore		32		3 62
Anderson to Wright & Co		99		3 62
French to Rawl		266	94	4 25
Lloyd to Rawl		266	87	4 50
Lloyd to Rawl		27	89	4 00
Hanlin to Rawl		102	84	4 37
Hanlin to Rawl		94	94	4 37
Lander to Rawl		200	80	3 00
Ruff to Rawl		106	85	4 50
Steel to Rawl		99	84	4 00
Lafferty to Elmer		200	75	3 65
Reis to Hesser		206	86	4 50
Lloyd to Lloyd		125	lambs	$1 50

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE.

Lafferty to McArdle 19 head of Ohio steers and heifers at 6¾; 26 head small heifers to Lewis & Co. at 5; same to same, 22 head same kind at 5; 29 head to Philman, common cows and heifers at 4½; 22 head to Todd, common cows, stags and bulls at 3½; 17 head to Mooney & Co., same kind, at 4½; 34 head to George Marks, good strong feeders, at 7; 40 head to same buyer, good stock cattle at 6; 22 head to Pottiger, good stockers, at 6,10; 34 head to same buyer, light stockers, at 6¼; 84 head light to Lewis & Co. at 6; 18 head to Reed at 5, and $10 premium; 20 head to H. Miller, good stockers, at 6; 47 head fairish stockers to Chiver, at 5,90, delivered in Philadelphia. Hedges & Taylor sold on commission, 24 head to G. Marks, weighing 18,100, at 4¾; 23 head to Kleyer & Co., weighing 19,200, at 5,10; same to same, 19 head, weighing 19,900, at 5¾; 26 head to Strayer, weighing 16,200, at 4,90; 44 head to Mooney & Co., weighing 34,800, at 4,60; 10 head common Texas steers, averaging 920, sold to Pidcock & Co., at 8c. Hazlewood & Co. to P. Kiemen 32 head of fairish Iowa steers, averaging 1090, at 6,30. Valentine to Kiemen 45 head of extra Southern Ohio steers, averaging 1225, at $120 per head; or about 9¾ per pound. Smith to Kiemen 22 head common stockers, averaging 887, at $45 per head. Smith & Talmage sold for B. Phillips 26 head to Dawson, weighing 26,925, at 6¾. Phillips to Erb 21 head, weighing 19,425, at 5,80. Same sold Duffy & Co. 15 head at prices ranging all the way from 2½ to 5. O'Connor to Pottiger 23 head of good stockers at 6,05; McConnell to same buyer, 21 head at 5,70. Thomas to Zimmerman 22 head of light stockers at 5,30. House & Styer to Brubaker 60 head of fairish cattle, weighing 61,175, at 6¾. Blair to Marks 23 head bulls at 3,85. Shipton to Marks 19 head at 5,00. Marks & Co. to Jamison 26 head at 5¾. Crosby to Lewis & Co. 26 head at 4,80 to 5. Studebaker to Lewis & Co. 20 head at 4½ to 6. McGraw to Hunbhburger 24 head at 5,40. Shields to McArdle 23 head of good cattle, weighing 27,225, at 7,20. Batterty to McArdle 18 head at 6¾. Keef & Eineman to Hedges & Cassady 32 head, averaging about 1000, at 6. Foust to Mooney 10 head of pretty good cattle, weighing 17,625, at 6¾. Keef & Eineman to Hedges & Cassady 39 head, weighing 37,800, at 6. Smith & Talmage sold H. Miller 23 head, weighing 23,275, at 6,25. Thayer sold McArdle 19 head at 4,50@5. Ford to Fultz 18 head at 5,65. Parker to same buyer, 21 head at 5,65. Wallnes to Keiber 19 head bulls at 2,60. Kent to Maynes & Bo. 24 head bulls at 2¾. Moore to Mooney 17 head at 5,10, and one bull at 2¾. Mosher to Moore 59 head, weighing 54,075, at 6. Chalfant to Foust 14 head of good cattle, weighing 18,000, at 7. Hunsberger to same buyer, 31 head at 6. Smith & Talmage to Todd 17 head at 6. Whittlesey to Desh 18 head at 6,50. Thayer to Yahn & Co. 31 head, weighing 39,225, at 6¾. Greenwald & Kahn to H. Miller 41 head, weighing 38,625, at 7¼. T. Lamb to Mooney & Smith 48 head of extra cattle, weighing 59,900, at 8. Weir to Evans 18 head at 5¾. Holmes to McArdle 19 head of pretty good cattle, weighing 20,290, at ——. Thompson to Maynes & Co. 17 head at 5,35, and one bull at 3. Parrott to Scott & Martin 80 head of extra Southern Ohio steers, averaging about 1561, at 5,35.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 22, 1867.

CRUDE—There are no new features in the crude market worthy of special notice. The demand, both for present and future delivery, continues light, and is likely to continue so until there is a material improvement in refined, while prices are weak with a drooping tendency. Sale of 300 bbls, on spot, (40 gravity) at 10½ and 200 bbls "Smith's Ferry" at 9¾—the lowest figure we had reported for some time. That the market is very dull and depressed no one disputes; but a sharp reaction is likely to occur at almost any moment, and those who have been holding and waiting for it to touch bottom, had better not wait too long, for as soon as the bottom has been reached, an important and material advance is almost inevitable. Telegrams from Oil City to-day quote nominally at $3,15@3,25 per bbl.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is quiet and dull though prices are without quotable change. Sales of 1000 bbls for September, buyer's option, at 29c; 500 at 29; and three lots of 1000 bbls each, for October and November, at 31, buyer's option. For the last three months 31c is offered, and 31½ asked, and we hear of 32c having been offered for December. These are certainly very low figures—low enough, we should think, for those who are of a speculative turn; but, if we can judge the future by the past, it would probably be better for those who are out to stay out, and put their money into something with which there is not so much risk connected.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co., 100 bbls refined, to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.

Monzheimer, Koehler & Co., 80 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 265 do do to Forsyth, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Whetham & Anderson, 150 do do to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Pacific Oil Works, 80 do do to Wallace & Allen, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long, 166 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Jas. Miller, 47 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Johnston, Paine & Co, 66 do do, to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Mackown & Bro, 6 do do, to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton steady sales of 1,300 bales at 28c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 1,548 bbls.; dull and 10@20c lower; western $9@11,90; extra western $13,30@13,75; choice do $9,25@11,10; shipping Ohio $11,25; $12,25 for trade brands and $10@10,80 for new St. Louis: California dull; sales of 250 bbls, at $12,50@14,25. Rye flour dull; sales of 200 bbls. at $7,25@8,25. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Receipts—wheat 14,210 bus.; dull and 2@3c lower; sales of 18,000 bus. at $2,20@2,34 for Amber southern; $2,38 for choice amber do; $2,45 for white southern; $2,65 for extra choice white California; $2,45 for mixed state and $2,55 for new white Michigan. Rye weak and nominal. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; sales of 7,000 bus. at $1,75 for new western; $2,80 for new state and 10,000 bus. all western at $1,80 for new; closing dull. Malt in moderate demand; 10,000 bus. on private terms. Receipts—corn 125,138 bus; less active; 1c lower at 1c.; sales of 5,000 bus. at $1,10@1,13 for new mixed western, and $1,09 @1,12 for unsound. Oats; receipts 19,324—dull and lower; sales 20,000 bush at 75c for old western, 88@85c for new Ohio and southern. Rice dull. Coffee fairly active; sales of 500 sacks Rio at 15½c. Molasses dull; sales 750 hhds at 11@12c. Molasses dull. Petroleum steady at 12@12½c in bond for crude, and 27@27½c for refined in bond. Hops quiet. Pork firmer; sales 6,750 bbls at $23,37@23,62 for new mess, closing at $23,-62@23,75 for old, and $23,75@24,00 for new prime, and $22,75 for prime mess. Beef firm —sales 140 bbls at previous prices. Beef Hams dull. Bacon quiet. Lard firmer; sales 230 pkgs at 13@13½c for shoulders, and 18@19c for hams. Lard firmer; sales 1,685 bbls at 12½@13c. Butter steady at 23@25c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 7@10c. Tallow firm for Liverpool dull and declining; 15,000 bus corn at 93½ per sail and 49½ per steam.

ALBANY, August 22.—Flour closed dull and 5@ 10c lower, the decline is chiefly upon common and medium grades. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower. Rye heavy at $1,25@1,30 for western. Oats dull and heavy at 80@85c for new western; 75@76c for inferior old western. Corn quiet at $1,15@1,18 for good to prime new mixed western; $1,08@1,10 for unsound do. Pork quiet for sellers mess at $23,62@23,63; buyers at $23,50@23,60. Beef is quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats dull and quiet. Bacon in fair demand. Lard is active and very firm at 13¾@13¾c for fair to prime steam, and 14c for kettle rendered.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 22.—Weather cloudy and warm with a light rain this afternoon. Flour dull and 15@20c lower at $4,25@10,50 spring extra; $11,00@12,50 for fall and winter per winter, and $10,25 for red winter. Wheat less active and declined 3@4c on winter and 2c on spring; sales of No. 2 red at $2,04@2,05; No. 2 red $2,04@2,05; No. 1 spring $1,99@ 1,99; No. 2 $1,80@1,84; closing $1,80@1,81 for No. 2. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales 85@86c for No. 1; 92@93c for No. 2; closing 86c for No. 1. Oats 2@3c lower at 47@49; closing at outside price. Rye 2@3c active and higher. Barley active and 4@5c higher, at $1,12½ c for No. 1 and $1,07 for No. 2. Provisions heavy and nominal. Receipts—6,500 bbls of flour; 91,000 bu wheat; 12,000 do corn; 117,000 do oats; 3,800 bush. Shipments—11,000 bbls of flour; 104,000 bu wheat; 170,000 do corn; 43,000 go oats.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Flour firmer, in good demand and prices higher; family $10,40@11,00. Wheat unchanged and firm; No. 1 $2,18@2,20. Corn firm and in good demand, at 90@91c for mixed No. 1. Oats higher; No. 1 62c. Rye scarce and in good demand at $1,25. Cotton dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $2,30 in bond. Provisions generally unchanged and articles held higher; $23,25 was refused for mess pork this afternoon, and 19½c for lard; 11½c for bulk shoulders and 13½c for sides. Bacon is held 1c higher and holders are indifferent about selling. Sugar firm at 12@13c. Coffee 22@27c, in fair demand and wanted. Molasses firmer scarce at 22@25c for fresh. Linseed Oil firm at $1,15. Tallow in demand at 12c, and very scarce. Gold 140¾ buying.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 22.—The receipt of beeves thus far this week were 5,000 less than the previous week, or 1,000 less than last week, and, as a consequence, the market was a very hard one, and prices ever, lower than last week. A few droves of prime fat mutton Sheep brought 4¾@5, but, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, the great proportion of the operations ruled between 3 and 4 cents.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Avge.	Price
Hedges & Co. to Pidcock		102	90	4 75
Davis to Barclay		263	80	4 00
Smith & T. to Wright & Co		400		4 25
Anderson to Wright & Co		99		3 62
French to Rawl		266	94	4 25
Lloyd to Rawl		27	89	4 00
Hanlin to Rawl		102	84	4 37
Hanlin to Rawl		94	94	4 37
Lander to Rawl		200	80	3 00
Ruff to Rawl		106	85	4 50
Steel to Rawl		99	84	4 00
Lafferty to Elmer		200	75	3 65
Reis to Hesser		206	86	4 50
Lloyd to Lloyd		125	lambs	$1 50

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 140¾@140¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 22, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money is rather more active at 6@6 per cent. Sterling is quiet at 109¼@109¾. Gold is lower, opening at 141¾, advancing to 141¾, and closing at 140¾@140¾.

GOVERNMENT

Stocks are 1@2¼c lower, closing firmer Coupons '81, 110¾; do '62, 112¾; do '64, 109¾; do '65, 110¾; do new, 108; Seven-Thirties, 107.

STOCKS.

Stocks were unsettled during the day closing steady. The following were the

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

At 6.30 P. M.: Ohio Certificates, 26¾@26¾; Canton, 46@46¾; Cumberland, 36@36¾; Quicksilver, 27¼@28; Mariposa, 10@10¼; Western Union Telegraph, 43@43¾; Pacific Mail, 147@ 147½; Atlantic Mail, 112¾@112¾; New York Central, 134¾@135; Erie, 68¾@68¾; Hudson River, 123¾@123¾; Reading, 103¾; Michigan Central, 109@110; Michigan Southern, 80¾@ 80¾; Illinois Central, 118¾@119; Pittsburgh, 92@92½; Toledo, 112¾@112¾; Erie, 102¾@ 102¾; New York, 44¾@44¾; do. preferred, 68¾@68¾; Fort Wayne, 103¾@103¾; Burlington and Quincy, 150; St. Paul, 47¾; Wabash, 48¾; Adam's Express, 74¾@74¾; American, 73@74; United States, 75@75¾; Wells, Fargo and Company, 56@56¾; Merchants' Union, 17@17¾; Tennessee 5ixes, ex-coupons, 66; new do., 65.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares are stronger. Gregory, 685; Corydon, 110; Edge Hill, 310; Gunnell, 255; El Dorado, 260; Quartz Hill, 175; Smith and Parmelee, 5450.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $2,655,880; payments, $1,780,703; balance, $139,264,245.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, August 22.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and buyers holding off for lower prices; sales of 14,000 bus. new white Michigan at $2,27@$2,35 and 27,000 bus. No. 3 new Chicago in lots at $2,00. Corn dull; sales of 16,000 bus, early new No. 2 western at $1,03 and 16,000 bus. late do. at $1,01¼@1,02, closing firm at $1,02 nominal. Barley market bare. Rye; western offered at $1,35, to arrive. Mess pork, lard and highwines unchanged. Receipts—3,389 bus. wheat, 41,357 bus. oats and 4,309 bbls. flour. Shipments—22,538 bus. wheat, 105,540 bus. corn, 11,980 bus. oats and 10,180 bus. rye.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Cotton unchanged; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 61 bales; exports, 1,068. Flour quiet; common, $9,50@10; triple extra, $11,85. Corn in good demand; dullsales of 18,000 bus, early new No. 2 western at $1,30; mixed yellow and white in lots at $1,17½@1,20. Oats in fair demand at 70c. Bacon—supply light, holders ask 13¾@14c for shoulders, and 18c for clear sides. Lard, choice kegs, 14½c. Gold, 140. Sterling, 53@ 55. New York Sight